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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XIV.

The Right of Fang.

After the fight Kazan lay down exhausted in the blood-stained snow, while faithful Gray Wolf, still filled with the endurance of her wild wolf breed, tore fiercely at the thick skin of the bull's neck to lay open the red flesh. When she had done this she did not eat, but ran to Kazan's side and whined softly as she muzzled him with her nose. After that they feasted, crouching side by side at the bull's throat and tearing at the warm sweet flesh.

The last pale light of the northern day was fading swiftly into night when they drew back, gorged until there were no longer hollows in their sides. The faint wind died away. The clouds that had hung in the sky during the day drifted eastward, and the moon shone brilliant and clear. For an hour the night continued to grow lighter. To the brilliance of the moon and the stars there was added now the pale fires of the aurora borealis, shivering and flashing over the pole.

Its hissing crackling monotone, like the creaking of steel sledge runners in frost-filled snow, came faintly to the ears of Kazan and Gray Wolf.

As yet they had not gone a hundred yards from the dead bull, and at the first sound of that strange mystery in the northern skies they stopped and listened to it, alert and suspicious. Then they laid their ears aslant and trotted slowly back to the meat they had killed. Instinct told them that it was theirs only by right of fang. They had fought to kill it. And it was in the law of the wild that they would have to fight to keep it. In good hunting days they would have gone on and wandered under the moon and the stars. But long days and nights of starvation had taught them something different now.

On that clear and stormless night following the days of plague and famine, a hundred thousand hungry creatures came out from their retreats to hunt for food. For eighteen hundred miles east and west and a thousand miles north and south, slim, gaunt-bellied creatures hunted under the moon and stars. Something told Kazan and Gray Wolf that this hunt was on, and never for an instant did they cease their vigilance. At last they lay down at the edge of the spruce thicket, and waited. Gray Wolf muzzled Kazan gently with her blind face. The uneasy whine in her throat was a warning to him. Then she sniffed the air, and listened—sniffed and listened.

Suddenly every muscle in their bodies grew rigid. Something living had passed near them, something that they could not see or hear, and scarcely scent. It came again, as mysteriously as a shadow, and then out of the air there floated down as silently as a huge snowflake a great white owl. Kazan saw the hungry winged creature settle on the bull's shoulder. Like a flash he was out from his cover, Gray Wolf a yard behind him. With an angry snarl he lunged at the white robber, and his jaws snapped on empty air. His leap carried him clean over the bull. He turned, but the owl was gone.

Nearly all of his old strength had returned to him now. He trotted about the bull, the hair along his spine bristling like a brush, his eyes wide and menacing. He snarled at the still air. His jaws clicked, and he came back on his haunches and faced the blood-stained trail that the moose had left before he died. Again that instinct as infallible as reason told him that danger would come from there.

Like a red ribbon the trail ran back through the wilderness. The little swift-moving ermine were everywhere this night, looking like white rats as they dodged about in the moonlight. They were first to find the trail, and with all the ferocity of their blood-loving nature following it with quick darting leaps. A fox caught the scent at a quarter of a mile to windward, and came nearer. From out of a deep windfall a beady-eyed, thin-bellied fisher-cat came forth, and stopped with his feet in the crimson ribbon.

It was the fisher-cat that brought Kazan out from under his cover of spruce again. In the moonlight there was a sharp quick fight, a snarling and scratching, a cat-like yowl of pain, and the fisher forgot his hunger in flight. Kazan returned to Gray Wolf with a lacerated and bleeding nose. Gray Wolf licked it sympathetically, while Kazan stood rigid and listening.

The fox swung swiftly away with the wind, warned by the sounds of conflict. He was not a fighter, but a murderer who killed from behind, and a little later he leaped upon an owl and tore it into bits for the half-furred of flesh within the mass of feathers.

But nothing could drive back those pale white outlaws of the wilderness the ermine. They would have stolen between the feet of man to get at the warm flesh and blood of the freshly killed bull. Kazan hunted them savagely. They were too quick for him. More like elusive flashed in the moonlight than things of life. They burrowed under the old bull's body and fed while he raved and filled his mouth with snow. Gray Wolf sat placidly on her haunches. The little ermine did her trouble her, and after a time Kazan realized this, and flung himself down beside her, panting and exhausted.

For a long time after that the night was almost unbroken by sound. Once the far distance there came the cry of a wolf, and now and then, to punctuate the deathly silence, the snow owl hooted in blood-curdling protest from his home in the spruce-tops. The moon was straight above the old bull when Gray Wolf scented the first real danger. Innstantly she gave the warning to Kazan and faced the bloody trail, her lithe body quivering, her fangs gleaming in the starlight, a snarling whine in her throat. Only in the face of their deadliest enemy, the lynx—the terrible fighter who had blinded her long ago in that battle on the Sun Rock—did she give such warning as this to Kazan. He sprang ahead of her, ready for battle even before he caught the scent of the gray beautiful creature of death stealing over the trail.

Then came the interruption. From a mile away there burst forth a single fierce long-drawn howl.

After all, that was the cry of the true master of the wilderness—the wolf. It was the cry of hunger. It was the cry that sent men's blood running more swiftly through their veins, that brought the moose and the deer to their feet shivering in every limb—the cry that wailed like a note of death through swamp and forest and over the snow-smothered ridges until its faintest echoes reached for miles into the starlit night.

There was silence, and in that awesome stillness Kazan and Gray Wolf stood shoulder to shoulder facing the cry, and in response to that cry there worked within them a strange and mystic change, for what they had heard was not a warning or a menace, but the call of Brotherhood. Away off there—beyond the lynx and the fox and the fisher-cat, were the creatures of their kind, the wild-wolf pack, to which the right of all flesh and blood was common—in which existed that savage socialism of the wilderness, the Brotherhood of the Wolf. And Gray Wolf, setting back on her haunches, sent forth the response to that cry—a wailing triumphant note that told her hungry brethren there was feasting at the end of the trail.

And the lynx, between the two cries, sneaked off into the wide and moonlit spaces of the forest.

CHAPTER XV.

A Fight Under the Stars.

On their haunches Kazan and Gray Wolf waited. Five minutes passed, ten—fifteen—and Gray Wolf became uneasy. No response had followed her call. Again she howled, with Kazan quivering and listening beside her, and again there followed that dead stillness of the night. This was not the way of the pack. She knew that it had not gone beyond the reach of her voice and its silence puzzled her. And then in a flash it came to them both that the pack, or the single wolf whose cry they had heard, was very near them. The scent was warm. A few moments later Kazan saw a moving object in the moonlight. It was followed by another, and still another, until there were five slouching in a half circle about them, 70 yards away. Then they laid themselves flat in the snow and were motionless.

A snarl turned Kazan's eyes to Gray Wolf. His blind mate had drawn back. Her white fangs gleamed menacingly in the starlight. Her ears were flat. Kazan was puzzled. Why was she signaling danger to him when it was the wolf, and not the lynx, out there in the snow? And why did the wolves not come in and feast? Slowly he moved toward them, and Gray Wolf called to him with her whine. He paid no attention to her, but went on, stepping lightly, his head high in the air, his spine bristling.

In the scent of the strangers, Kazan was catching something now that was strangely familiar. It drew him toward them more swiftly and when at last he stopped 20 yards from where the little group lay flattened in the snow, his thick brush waved slightly. One of the animals sprang up and approached. The others followed and in another moment Kazan was in the midst of them, smelling and smelled, and wagging his tail. They were dogs, and not wolves.

In some lonely cabin in the wilderness their master had died, and they had taken to the forests. They still bore signs of the sledge-traces. About their necks were moosehide collars. The hair was worn short at their flanks, and one still dragged along three feet of corded babiche trace. Their eyes gleamed red and hungry in the glow of the moon and the stars. They were thin, and gaunt and starved, and Kazan suddenly turned and trotted ahead of them to the side of the dead bull. Then he fell back and sat proudly on his haunches beside Gray Wolf, listening to the snapping of jaws and the rending of flesh as the starved pack feasted.

Gray Wolf slunk closer to Kazan. She muzzled his neck and Kazan gave her a swift dog-like caress of his tongue, assuring her that all was well.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

WILSON WARNS OF UNPREPAREDNESS IN FIRST SPEECH

"As your responsible servant I must tell you that the dangers are constant. I must go out and tell the people that new circumstances have arisen which make it necessary that America defend itself."—President Wilson in his speech at Pittsburgh on January 29.

Addressing Pittsburghers at Opening of Middle Western Tour, He Asks for Aid to Defend Country.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29.—President Wilson this afternoon laid bare the United States' utter unpreparedness for war.

Before 4,000 men and women who jammed Memorial hall, he pictured the country's unprepared condition as deplorable. He urged that support be given the administration's plan to bring the army and navy up to a condition where it could meet an invading force on terms at least somewhere near equal.

A Lover of Peace.

"I believe in peace. I love peace. I would not be a true American if I did not love peace, but I know that peace costs something. That the only way you can maintain peace is to enjoy the respect of everybody with whom you deal.

"There are other counsellors whose sources of counsel is passion. It is not wise or possible to guide national policy under the influence of passion. I would be ashamed of the passion of fear.

"America does not desire anything other than freedom, justice and right conduct."

"It is time that we attempted, at any rate, to apply the standards of our own life to national defense. What do we want to defend? Need I answer? We want to defend the equal right of the nation as against all other nations and we wish to maintain the peace of the western hemisphere.

"Did you ever stop to reflect just what it is that America stands for? She stands for the sovereignty of the self-governing peoples of the world. Our aim, our assistance, our encouragement has thrilled two continents in this western hemisphere. This is what we stand for.

"It seems to me that America is in love with efficiency. Material efficiency of which we hear so much only underlies, however, what I may call spiritual efficiency.

"I, for my part, have a great enthusiasm for rendering America spiritually efficient. The plans of our military efficiency do not provide for a great army. We want only an army necessary for the uses of peace, but we want back of that army a trained body of men. These men should be civilians, men who know that the arts of peace come before the arts of war.

Wants 500,000 Men.

"The details of the army plans do not make any difference. Perhaps others have better plans. But I do want an adequate and efficient force of at least 500,000 men trained to the arts of war who will be ready to protect the nation.

"I am proposing something more than temporary. It is my conception that as the government has encouraged agricutural training, it should also encourage industrial training and it is perfectly feasible along with industrial training to instruct our young men in the mechanism and handling of a rifle and guns and in the rudimentary arts of warfare—instruct them and at the same time quicken and ennoble the performance of the tasks of peace.

"The test of preparedness does not lie in congress. It is going to be in the response of the young men of the country to the call to volunteer and of the employers of those men to place no obstacle to their answering the call. I for one believe both the young men and the employers will do their duty. But there are many selfish influences at work in this country. When it comes, however, to the test I believe America can produce as much substanial patriotism as any other land under the sun."

The President's words were marked frequently by applause. He spoke rapidly but clearly.

"I am not afraid of debate. I am not afraid that out of it we will not get results. I am talking myself and certainly the other fellow should have his chance.

"I am sorry this is a campaign year. I hope this question will not be a partisan question. No man should attempt to make political capital out of it. I will be ashamed of any friends of mine who take a different view.

"Republicans and Democrats have many differences, but there is no reason why they should differ on this issue. Both parties are patriotic."

The President spoke of the effects of the war to show the difficulties facing America.

"Where nations are engaged as many are now," he continued, "they are liable to be steadfastly intent on their purpose. The actions of other nations affect America and it is hard to turn them from their purposes."

"It has been very difficult to maintain peace, but I am the friend of peace. There have been hourly dangers. Often it has been impossible to control the situation because others were involved.

Utters Grave Warning.

"As your responsible servant I must tell you that the dangers are constant. I must go and tell the people that new circumstances have arisen which make it necessary that America defend itself."

The President spoke these words slowly and solemnly amid deep silence. When he concluded this portion of his address the applause was marked.

"We should be prepared," continued the President, "not for war or anything that smacks of aggression, but for adequate national defense.

"I am not afraid that America will not do enough. I am only earnestly desirous that she should be very coolly considerate of what she does. One cool judgment is worth a thousand hasty counsels. The thing to do is to supply light and not heat.

"Now, as never before, I am stirred by the sight of our flag—my flag, your flag, the flag entrusted to our keeping. That flag was originally stained in very precious blood, spilled not to uphold any dynasty, not as an incident of small controversy, but in order that a little body of 3,000,000 men in America might make sure that no man was their master. And as this nation has accumulated wealth and population, there have arisen all through its history men who have called upon the trustees of that flag to maintain its high purposes.

"And now, in conclusion, let me say that I do not want you merely to listen to speeches. I want you to become active partisans for national defense. I do not want you to go home and merely say, 'The President seems to be a good fellow,' but I want you to realize deeply that the people must be for preparedness.

"Out of what seems to be an intricate debate, a grand plan of national defense, I believe, will result, a plan, I trust, of real adequate national preparedness."

Evolution in Uniform

—London Bystander.

A few years ago the English soldier wore red tunics, dark trousers, a cap the shape of a pill box. Today he is dressed in khaki, puttees and a steel helmet. Those in the front trenches, who cannot exercise to help them keep warm and must stand long hours merely watching for the chance to pot an indiscrete enemy who shows his head, are supplied with fur coats.

SOCIALISTS ASK WILSON TO BRING ABOUT PEACE

Washington, Jan. 26.—A committee representing the Socialist party yesterday urged President Wilson to take steps to bring about peace in Europe.

GREY KILLS PLAN FOR BLOCKADE

British Foreign Minister Asserts Neutral Rights Must Be Considered.

London, Jan. 27.—British leaders who have opposed the establishment of a blockade because of the effect it would have on neutral nations, expressed high aproval today of the action of the government in staving off any action that might have further alienated the sympathy of nonbelligerents. They declared that the question of a blockade was, for the time being at least, relegated to the background.

The foreign secretary made the following statement:

"A thorough investigation by the government of the situation with regard to shipments to Germany shows that everything possible is being done without causing serious troubles with neutrals.

"If," he added, "there was any policy more pleasing to neutrals than the one at present in force, the government would be pleased to examine it; and if it appeared equally effective, to consider it."

In regard to the negotiations with the United States and the intentions of the government in treating America's protest, Sir Edward said:

"We are telling the American government in our reply to the last note from Washington, that we are considering the whole matter in consultation with the French government and that we may consult our other allies.

"If we concede everything asked in the last note from the United States, we will have to give up our attempt to stop even contraband from reaching the enemy. If we apply the principles of blockade expounded by the United States in the civil war, then neutrals should help England. If they say that England should not be permitted to interfere with shipments to Germany in connection with the principles, then they must depart from neutrality."

The criticism that has recently been leveled at the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, was not appreciably lessened today.

Parliamentary advocates of a blockade that will "strangle Germany "admit that Sir Edward has defeated their desires and that after his exposition of the difficulties connected with the establishment of such a commerce-destroying cordon, it would be impossible to bring up the matter again in the near future with any chance of success.

The anti-government press, headed by the Northcliffe papers, says that "for the time being, consideration of the interests of neutral nations has again defeated the measure that was needed to make Britain a sure winner in the war." The opposition newspapers condemn Sir Edward Grey in sharp editorial utterances.

With the matter left just where it was when A. S. Benn, a Unionist member, introduced his blockade resolution, and Sir Edward Grey stated the government's position, the blockade question will remain a burning issue.

OPINIONS OF PRESIDENT *About Some Men He Says Are* DECIDEDLY PICTURESQUE

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—President Wilson, speaking before the Motion Picture Board of Trade last night, made the following humorous observation about himself:

"Some of my opinions about some men are extremely picturesque; and if you could only take a motion picture of them you would think it was Vesuvius in eruption. And yet all these volcanic forces, all these things that are going on inside of me, have to be concealed under a most grave and reverent exterior; and I have to make believe that I have nothing but respectable and solemn thoughts all the time; whereas there is a lot going on inside of me that would be entertaining to any audience anywhere.

BIDING HIS TIME

—From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SPEAKER OPPOSES ALL SPECIAL EXCISE TAXES

SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK'S VIEW OF REVENUE CRISIS

Opposed to stamp taxes and onerous direct excise taxes.

Favors tax on profits of munitions manufacturers.

Favors large increase in income tax rates.

Sees no necessity for tariff revision at this time.

Must fix definite revenue program after preparedness expenditures are determined upon.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Speaker Champ Clark will oppose the special excise taxes suggested by President Wilson. He will seek the revision of war revenue law to eliminate onerous stamp taxes. He proposes an increased income tax and a tax on war munition profits to meet the needs of the depleted federal treasury.

The speaker today made clear his views on revenue crisis confronting the administration in the following statement to the Blade correspondent:

BY CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I cannot favor the imposition of further stamp taxes or burdensome excise taxes to meet the needs of the treasury at this time or in the near future. Stamp taxes are onerous at best and should be resorted only as an emergency measure. I believe the present war tax law should be revised and that many of the stamp taxes which it imposes should be eliminated.

Under the recent decision of the supreme court upholding the income tax law, that law becomes available as a means of raising additional revenue, without making its provisions especially burdensome to any one class of citizens. Through the income tax we can raise a large part of the money we need for various purposes. An increase in the income tax rates and a general rearrangement of the classification of incomes under the income tax law would produce a large amount of revenue, and would not unduly burden anyone.

Then I believe the proposal to levy a tax on the manufacturers of war munitions who are shipping vast quantities of their products abroad should be considered favorably. These munition manufacturers are making large profits out of the present increased trade in their output. They are probably the most prosperous people in the country today. I am convinced they should bear their share of increased taxation. Several methods of taxing these munition makers have been suggested, and I believe a fair and equitable scheme of raising revenue through taxing them can be solved very easily. A tax on their output and a tax on their profits would be met readily and would produce the needed funds.

At present, I can see no necessity for considering a revision of the tariff either in general or as regards special individual schedules of law. The Underwood tariff law seems to be doing what was expected of it and for the present at least it should be left alone.

Of course we are not in a position to settle upon a definite detailed revenue program until we have gained some definite idea of what the expenditures for the government for a year will be. This we cannot have until the various appropriation bills have taken form and we know what expenditures are to be proposed for increased national defense.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

In announcing his support of the preparedness program, Representative Mann, Republican leader, recently declared on the floor of the house that war with England and not with Germany is most to be feared by the United States.

Reports say that the Teutonic allies have nearly won King Alfonso of Spain over against the entente, and that Spain will be assigned the task of capturing Gibraltar, destroying Great Britain's command of the Mediterranean entrance on the west.

King George prorogued the English parliament on January 27. He said, "We shall not lay down our arms until we have vindicated the cause which carrise with it the future of civilization."

Four 14-year-old boys entered a Chicago bank last week, held up a score of customers in the lobby, intimidated a dozen clerks and escaped with about $12,000 in currency.

British possession of territory protecting the Suez canal route at its southern end is emperilled by attacks made by large bodies of Arabs and Turks on the British forces in southeastern Arabia, according to German advices.

Great Britain is allowing the transfer of German ships to United States registry under the condition that they are not used for trading with enemies of England.

The Ford Motor Co. at Detroit is to triple the size of the plant. When trebled 100,000 men will be employed.

Democratic insurgents are to combire with the Republicans to defeat the ship purchase measure in its present form.

Francisco Villa, the Mexican guerrilla, has added many recruits to his forces, and with a plentiful supply of ammunition on hand is expected to cause Carranza trouble.

President Wilson started on his trip through the country January 26 to give to the people the administration idea and conception of the nation's duty in the preparedness question.

According to the report of the agriculture department there were 21,988,000 milch cows in the United States on January 1, 1916, an increase of 3.4 over last year.

Customs revenues dropped from $283,700,000 in 1914 to 205,800,000 in 1915, according to a recent statement issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 31.—All the copper mines of the Anaconda Copper Company were forced to suspend operations Saturday night by the intense cold. The ore was frozen in the bins and cars, and it was impossible to transport it to the smelters.

PREMIER, WEEPING, DECLARES SERBIA, IF FED, WILL FIGHT ON

Corfu, via Athens, Jan. 26—"Serbia is not beaten while a single Serb is alive. More than ever, we are with the allies until our last breath."

Serbia's resolve to make no peace with the central powers and to carry on the fight on the side of the entente was thus voiced today by its premier, Nikola Pasitch.

The aged statesman wept as he recalled the sufferings of his country but his eyes flashed as he reiterated hisdefiance of the Teuton nations.

"Our sufferings, the horror of which can never be described, only increased our bonds to our allies;

"Still larger forces are to come and with these once more collected around Corfu, our problem simply resolves itself into one of provisions and equipment.

"Give us food and we will fight to the end. We will make no peace."

MEXICANS KIDNAP U. S. SOLDIERS

Two American Privates Are Rescued by Carranza Men After Capture.

Brownsville, Texas, Jan. 27.—Privates William C. Wheeler and Viggo Peterson of Battery D, Fourth Field Artillery, who were kidnaped late yesterday by Mexicans and taken south from the border, were rescued by Carranza soldiers and brought to Matamoros today. They were turned over to American authorities dressed in Mexican clothes.

Wheeler and Peterson said they were decoyed to the Mexican side of the river by the promise of a drink of mescal by a Mexican who appeared on the bank while they were swimming. Wheeler said the Mexican did not appear to be a soldier, but when surrounded by eight Mexicans later some distance from the bank they found their captors were all soldiers.

The men were taken to Rio Bravo last night by their captors and held in jail until after midnight, when they were put on a train for Matamoros. There they were taken before Colonel Quantanilla, where they were told that Mexican civilians were not authorized to arrest them and that the Mexican soldiers were also at fault.

Both men were turned over to United States Consul Johnson, of Matamoros, who delivered them to Ft. Brown.

Is "Hostile Act."

Washington, Jan. 27.—Secretary of State Lansing today characterized the invasion of Mexico near Progreso, Texas, yesterday by a small party of American troops as a "hostile act."

The fact that the American party was in pursuit of Mexican bandits who had seized two American soldiers does not detract from the seriousness of the case, he stated.

It was indicated by officials that three officers who led the American expedition, Lieutenants Mort, Payton and Waldron, would be tried by court martial at once.

The state department gave out the following report of Major Anderson, of the Twelfth cavalry, stationed at Mercedes, which was forwarded by General Funston:

"Four men, Battery D, 4th field artillery, swam across the Rio Grande while stripped in bathing in the river at Progreso, about 3:30 p. m. today. Two were made prisoners by Mexicans with rifles and taken back into the interior from the river. Other two men of battery swam back; some two or three fired at them while returning. Lieut. J. E. Mort, commanding battery, with Lieuts. Payton and Waldron, with about 14 men of battery and one man of 12th cavalry, crossed river about three-quarters of an hour later, went about three-quarters of a mile back into interior from river; searched two houses, did not find comrades. They were fired upon ten or twelve times by men in brush. They remained on other side about one hour. When they returned, the crossing was covered by our men on bank of this side, who fired some 200 shots. None of our men killed or wounded.

"The following men were drowned while swimming to other side:

"Sergeant Owen Clements, Corporal Michael F. King, Private Harry A. Rohde. These three men are of Battery D, 4th field artillery. Private Charles Wilton-Kest, troop A, 12th cavalry. All bodies carried away by swift, muddy current and not yet recovered. Search being conducted.

CHINESE REVOLUTION IS SPREADING RAPIDLY

Province of Kweichow Now in Full Rebellion.

Peking, Jan. 31.—The province of Kweichow is in full rebellion. The governor was forced to flee on January 16 and communications have been interrupted. It is reported that Luchow Tzelintzing has been captured by the revolutionists.

The American gunboat Monocacy is at Chung King, on the Yangstee Kiang, about 90 miles to the northeast of Luchow. The commander has notified Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch, the American ambassador to China, that all is quiet in that neighborhood and that a zone has been outlined within which the Monocacy will protect foreigners who are threatened.

Twelve thousand soldiers from the province of Kweichow are reported to be marching, in company with Yunnaneze revolutionists, upon Chung King, where fighting is expected to take place within a few weeks.

ABE MARTIN

Lots o' fellers are called thrifty when they're only savin' up fer an auto.

It's fun t' listen t' a feller who never even had money enough t' hire a hoss an' buggy, complain o' th' vibration of a 4-cylinder auto.

The Maid of the Forest

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CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"No, no, Master Hayward," he sneered, bringing his rifle forward, "don't let the name frighten you. The half you've heard of me are lies. I'm not so bad when all is told, and there is more than one borderman who can recall my mercy. Kenton escaped the stake through me, and there are white women and children awaiting ransom in Detroit because I interceded for them. Give the devil his due, lad, and remember I come now on a mission of peace.

"More likely of treachery," I interrupted boldly, "and not the first time."

"Nor likely to be the last," he admitted coolly enough. 'I am more Indian than white. I have learned to war in the fashion of the woods. Yet now I play fair, above-board—see?" and he dropped his gun on the grass, and held out his empty hands. "It is easy to kill me, yet you will not—you are a soldier."

I stood irresolute, hesitating, half tempted still to come to blows. I cared nothing for what he said; I knew him for what he was, yet his act disarmed me. Beast though he might be I could not kill him in cold blood; I was no murderer, yet it was a struggle to resist.

"Now listen, Simon Girty," I managed to say, at last. "There is no friendship between us, now nor at any time. I hold you a murderous renegade, a white savage, to be shown less mercy than an Indian dog. But I leave others to deal with you as you deserve. As you say, I am a soldier, and will act like one. I have pledged you my word of guidance to Fort Harmar. I will keep the pledge to the letter, but no more. Beyond the gate you proceed at your own risk, for I lift no hand to protect you from just vengeance. I despise you too much to fear you. Pick up your rifle. That is all; now we will break our fast, and go."

He did as I bade him, grinning as though it was all a joke, but with no effort to answer. Whatever might be his real purpose, he had no desire to quarrel, nor to resent my plain speech; indeed, I thought he held my words a compliment, rejoicing in his reputation, proud of those atrocities with which his name was linked in infamy.

I had no need to tell him what to do. He was a woodsman, efficient enough, and between us, a fire was quickly made and the cock prepared. We ate silently, our eyes occasionally meet, but I had no wish to converse, being busy enough with my own thoughs. There was little cordiality to my manner, I presume, and the fellow had the good sense to hold his tongue, although his appetite did not suffer. The meal finished we packed for the trail, and started out briskly down the bank of the stream.

Convinced as I was that Girty actually desired to reach the fort, although somewhat skeptical as to his purpose, I felt no fear of treachery. I was of too great value to the fellow to warrant an attack; so, without hesitation I led the way, permitting him to follow or not, as he pleased. I doubt if we exchanged a dozen words all day, the two of us tramping steadily. My thoughts and suspicions kept my mind busy, and he must have realized the aversion I felt, and the value of a silent tongue. Words would have inevitably led to a quarrel, and without my aid there was small chance of his ever reaching the settlements unharmed. Our passage was open most of the way, permitting rapid progress, although as we drew nearer the river the forest crept down close to the bank of the smaller stream and served to delay progress. We camped that night within view of the Ohio, smoking our pipes in gloomy silence over the dying fire, after a frugal meal, and finally falling asleep, with scarcely an utterance passing between us.

I had it in my mind to question him, but refrained. What would be the use? The fellow would only lie, in all probability, and one word would lead to another. He would have to be explicit enough once he confronted Harmar, and my duty merely consisted in delivering ham at the gates of the fort. That in itself was no task to be enjoyed, as I felt an inclination to throttle the ruffian every time I looked at him.

To address him decently was almost beyond my power, and the contempt of silence remained my only refuge. The night passed without disturbance, Girty sleeping peacefully enough, but I was restless, rising twice to assure myself he was still there. With the first flush of dawn I awoke him roughly, and by sunrise we were again on the trail, headed south through the woods.

It was noon when we came to the clearings, littered with stumps, but yielding view of the distant river, and the scattered log houses of Marietta. Men were at work in the fields, but I avoided these as much as possible, although they paused in their labor and stared suspiciously at us as we advanced. However, I was well known, my size making me notable, and as our course was toward the town, no one objected to our progress. We were silently accepted as hunters returning unsuccessful from the woods; but I noticed those nearest eyed my companion closely, little liking his hang-dog appearance. Yet there was no recognition of the man, who clung close to my heels, and I wasted no time in getting past, eager to be well rid of him.

In truth I felt little hope of getting through thus easily. The fellow was too widely known not to be recognized by someone. These men of the fields were settlers, newly arrived mostly, and slightly acquainted as yet with border history, but there would be idle hunters in the village, backwoodsmen from

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Nature warns you when the track of health is not clear. Kidney and bladder troubles cause many annoying symptoms and great inconvenience both day and night.

Unhealthy kidneys may cause lumbago, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles, at times have headache or indigestion, as time passes you may have a sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, sometimes feel as though you had heart trouble, may have plenty of ambition but no strength, get weak and lose flesh.

If such conditions are permitted to continue, serious results may be expected; Kidney Trouble in its very worst form may steal upon you.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are among the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patients, who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease may constantly undermine the system.

If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run down condition, try taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the famous kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys improve, they will help the other organs to health.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Don't make any mistake but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

SPECIAL NOTE—You may obtain a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This gives you the opportunity to prove the remarkable merit of this medicine. They will also send you a book of valuable information, containing many of the thousands of grateful letters received from men and women who say they found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed in kidney, liver and bladder troubles. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample size bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Be sure to say you read this offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

BETTER ENGINE PRICES

It is of interest to every one intending, now, or in the future, to buy a Gasoline or Kerosene Engine, to know that A. F. Bauer, veteran engine builder of Kansas City, Mo., has announced his new plan of selling his old reliable Bauer Engines direct from his factory to user. Ever since Mr. Bauer built his first engine with his own hands, from the patterns to the painting, more than twenty-one years ago, his big factory has made, and still carries the highest reputation for turning out heavy duty gas and oil engines that are simple to understand, easy to operate, and durable to the highest degree, under the severest usage.

A. F. BAUER,
Veteran Builder of Bauer Gas and Oil Engines.

Now these engines are available to power users everywhere at factory prices—for cash or on easy terms—prices that are remarkably low for such high grade machines.

An indication of the low prices shown in Bauer's new list is seen in the price of his great 6 H. P. engine—cylinder bore 5⅝ inches by 10 inch stroke—a long stroke, valve-in-head engine of extreme strength and smooth running quality, saving of fuel, and easy to start without cranking—hitherto sold at $140.00, now only $97.50. The rest of his numerous sizes from 1¾ H. P. to 50 H. P., are priced equally low, as are also his full line of portable engines and saw rig outfits. Besides being of the long stroke type, the Bauer engine also has a special relief exhaust which permits the exhaust valve to open under no pressure, saving wear on the valve operating gear, as well as on the valves themselves. Another exclusive feature is the guaranteed non-freezing cylinder head, and still another important thing is that no packing is used in attaching cylinder head, and still another important thing is that no packing is used in attaching cylinder head or igniter.

Back of each Bauer engine is the strongest kind of a five-year guarantee of efficiency and durability, while each engine carries with it a liberal sixty days' trial privilege.

If you are figuring to get an engine now, or later, you should by all means write for Bauer's catalog which gives full particulars and prices under his new sales plan. Address A. F. Bauer Engine Co., 597 Bauer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—Adv.

KAZAN

by

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

She flattened herself in the snow when the dogs had finished and came up in their dog way to sniff at her, and make closer acquaintance of Kazan. Kazan towered over, guarding her. One huge red-eyed dog who still dragged the bit of babiche trace muzzled Gray Wolf's soft neck for a fraction of a second too long, and Kazan uttered a savage snarl of warning. The dog drew back, and for a moment their fangs gleamed over Gray Wolf's blind face. It was the Challenge of the Breed.

The big husky was the leader of the pack, and if one of the other dogs had snarled at him, as Kazan snarled he would have leaped at his throat. But in Kazan, standing fierce and half wild over Gray Wolf, he recognized none of the serfdom of the sledge-dogs. It was master facing master; in Kazan it was more than that for he was Gray Wolf's mate. In an instant more he would have leaped over her body to have fought for her, more than for the right of leadership. But the big husky turned away sullenly, growling, still snarling, and vented his rage by nipping fiercely at the flank of one of his sledge-mates.

Gray Wolf understood what had happened, though she could not see. She shrank closer to Kazan. She knew that the moon and the stars looked down on that thing that always meant death—the challenge to the right of mate. With her luring coyness, whining and softly muzzling his shoulder and neck, she tried to draw Kazan away from the pad-beaten circle in which the bull lay. Kazan's answer was an ominous rolling of smothered thunder deep down in his throat. He lay down beside her, licked her blind face swiftly, and faced the stranger dogs.

The moon sank lower and lower and at last dropped behind the western forests. The stars grew paler. One by one they faded from the sky and after a time there followed the cold gray dawn of the North. In that dawn the big husky leader rose from the hole he had made in the snow and returned to the bull. Kazan, alert, was on his feet in an instant and stood also close to the bull. The two circled ominously, their heads lowered, their crests bristling. The husky drew away and Kazan crouched at the bull's neck and began tearing at the frozen flesh. He was not hungry. But in this way he showed his right to the flesh, his defiance of the right of the husky.

For a few seconds he forgot Gray Wolf. The husky had slipped back like a shadow and now he stood again over Gray Wolf, sniffing her neck and body. Then he whined. In the whine were the passion, the invitation, the demand of the Wild. So quickly that the eye could scarcely follow her movement faithful Gray Wolf sank her fangs in the husky's shoulder.

A gray streak—nothing more tangible than a streak of gray, silent and terrible, shot through the dawn-gloom. It was Kazan. He came without a snarl, without a cry, and in a moment he and the husky were in the throes of terrific battle.

The four other huskies ran in quickly and stood waiting a dozen paces from the combatants. Gray Wolf lay crouched on her belly. The giant husky and the quarter-strain wolf-dog were not fighting like sledge-dog or wolf. For a few moments rage and hatred made them fight like mongrels. Both had holds. Now one was down, and now the other, and so swiftly did they change their positions that the four waiting sledge-dogs were puzzled and stood motionless. Under other conditions they would have leaped upon the first of the fighters to be thrown upon his back and torn him to pieces. That was the way of the wolf and the wolf-dog. But now they stood back, hesitating and fearful. The husky had never been beaten in battle. Great Dane ancestors had given him a huge bulk and a jaw that could crush an ordinary dog's head. But in Kazan he was meeting not only the dog and the wolf, but all that was best in the two. And Kazan had the advantage of a few hours of rest and a full stomach. More than that, he was fighting for Gray Wolf. His fangs had sunk deep in the husky's shoulder, and the husky's long teeth met through the hide and flesh of his neck. An inch deeper, and they would have pierced his jugular. Kazan knew this, as he crunched his enemy's shoulder-bone, and every instant—even in their fiercest struggling—he was guarding against a second and more successful lunge of those powerful jaws.

At last the lunge came, and quicker than the wolf itself Kazan freed himself and leaped back. His chest dripped blood, but he did not feel the hurt. They began slowly to circle, and now the watching sledge-dogs drew a step or two nearer, and their jaws drolled nervously and their red eyes glared as they waited for the fatal moment. Their eyes were on the big husky. He became the pivot of Kazan's wider circle now, and he limped as he turned. His shoulder was broken. His ears were flattened as he watched Kazan.

Kazan's ears were erect, and his feet touched the snow lightly. All his fighting cleverness and all his caution had returned to him. The blind rage of a few moments was gone and he fought now as he had fought his deadliest enemy, the long-clawed lynx. Five times he circled around the husky, and then like a shot he was in, sending his whole weight against the husky's shoulder, with the momentum of a ten-foot leap behind it. This time he did not try for a hold, but slashed at the husky's jaws. It was the deadliest of all attacks when that merciless tribunal of death stood waiting for the first fall of the vanquished. The huge dog was thrown from his feet. For a fatal moment he rolled upon his side and in the moment his four sledge-mates were upon him. All of their hatred of the weeks and months in which the long-fanged leader had bullied them in the traces was concentrated upon him now and he was literally torn into pieces.

Kazan pranced to Gray Wolf's side and with a joyful whine she laid her head over his neck. Twice he had fought the Fight of Death for her. Twice he had won. And in her blindness Gray Wolf's soul—if soul she had—rose in exultation to the cold gray sky, and her breath panted against Kazan's shoulder as she listened to the crunching of fangs in the flesh and bone of the foe her lord and master had overthrown.

CHAPTER XVI

The Call.

Followed days of feasting on the frozen flesh of the old bull. In vain Gray Wolf tried to lure Kazan off into the forests and the swamps. Day by day the temperature rose. There was hunting now. And Gray Wolf wanted to be alone—with Kazan. But with Kazan, as with most men, leadership and power roused new sensations. And he was the leader of the dog-pack, as he had once been a leader among the wolves. Not only Gray Wolf followed at his flank now, but the four huskies trailed behind him. Once more he was experiencing that triumph and strange thrill that he had almost forgotten and only Gray Wolf, in that eternal night of her blindness, felt with dread foreboding the danger into which his newly achieved czarship might lead him.

For three days and three nights they remained in the neighborhood of the dead moose, ready to defend it against others, and yet each day and each night growing less vigilant in their guard. Then came the fourth night, on which they killed a young doe. Kazan led in that chase and for the first time, in the excitement of having the pack at his back, he left his blind mate behind. When they came to the kill he was the first to leap at its soft throat. And not until he had begun to tear at the doe's flesh did the others dare to eat. He was master. He could send them back with a snarl. At the gleam of his fangs they crouched quivering on their bellies in the snow.

Kazan's blood was fomented with brute exultation, and the excitement and fascination that came in the possession of new power took the place of Gray Wolf each day a little more. She came in half an hour after the kill, and there was no longer the lithersome alertness to her slender legs, or gladness in the tilt of her ears or the poise of her head. She did not eat much of the doe. Her blind face was turned always in Kazan's direction. Wherever he moved she followed with her unseeing eyes, as if expecting each moment his old signal to her—that low throat-note that had called to her so often when they were alone in the wilderness

To Be Continued.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader of the Farmstead tell me what to do for a mare troubled with a gall? I have had a horse that has been afflicted in this way for over a year. It has healed up several times as the result of a treatment I used, but when I began to work her again, it always broke out. —B., Pennsylvania.

KILLING WEEDS

A man wants to know how to kill Sudan grass, but as that does not live over winter, he must have meant Johnson grass. Any grass or weed is more quickly killed by covering, if only lightly, when well up in June or July than any other way. Try it on quack or crab grass. Cover a patch of weeds and go there in a week or 10 days and try to find them.—N., Vineland, N. J.

FREEZING ICE IN PANS

Farmers as well as town folks need ice during the summer months and with a little work and at an expense of only $13 to $20 they can have their own ice plant. The ice plant can be made of galvanized iron, consisting of a double tank with an inner compartment about 10 feet long, 2 feet wide and 12 inches deep. The top of the tank should be slightly wider than the bottom. The inner tank should be divided into six compartments by means of galvanized iron strips.

The double tank should be placed near the outdoor pump where it can easily be filled. Being exposed on all sides, the water in it will freeze in from one to three hours. A bucketful of hot water poured into the space between the tanks will loosen the cakes of ice, each weighing 200 pounds. Fourteen freezings will yield four tons of pure ice, enough to last the average family for a year. The cakes can be packed away in the icehouse as they are frozen.

PINK BOLL WEEVIL

As a protective measure against the introduction of the pink boll worm found in Egyptian and other imported cotton, the United States department of Agriculture has issued a regulation requiring fumigation of all imported cotton after February 1, next year. The danger from pink boll worm is particularly great, as this insect may infest seed accidentally left in a bale of cotton through faulty ginning. Unless protective measures are employed the pink boll worm might secure a foothold in the United States. By experiments the department has found that hydrocyanic acid gas properly used will kill all insects in a bale without damaging the quality of the cotton. The requirement of fumigation is an addition to the regulation previously issued requiring mills using foreign cotton to screen their buildings completely and to burn all seed found in foreign bales.

POULTRY

BREEDING FOR MEAT

The best all-round heavy-weight fowl for the production of large broilers and medium and heavy roasters and capons is the Brahma. The Light Brahma has been the most popular, but the Dark Brahma at its best is fully as good. Both can be bred with the greatest amount of breast meat because they have naturally long breasts with great width between the thighs.

These qualities can be improved by carefully selecting breeding stock, using only hens that are of heavy weight, with great length of body, considerable width between the thighs and long breast bones. The males used should be cockerels of the same type, but with a little more length of leg.

Both males and females should be close feathered, with scant hock, leg and toe feathering. Brahmas of this type were great favorites a few years ago for market poultry. They were partly lost sight of for some time, but are again being bred to some extent in the poultry districts of New England.

MATERIAL FOR NESTS

Straw is a poor nesting material for the reason that the hollow straws make nice hiding and breeding places for red mites. In my opinion the best material for nests is tobacco stems, says a writer. Lice and mites cannot stand the odor of tobacco, and a nest made of stems will keep clean and sanitary for an entire season.

The stems should be lightly covered with hay or shavings, as alone they make the nest too hard. Many people use moth balls in the nests to drive away vermin. I tried this, but discontinued the practice for the reason that the moth balls imparted a disagreeable camphorlike flavor to the eggs.

EGG-EATING

The egg-eating habit is one of the serious troubles the poultryman has to contend with. Many writers recommend drastic measures in combating the evil—the selling or killing of the entire flock, if the habit is general. I have never had to do this, says one.

In general, it may be stated that the egg-eating habit is brought about by confinement, the accidental breaking of eggs in the nest, the feeding of egg-shells with portions of the egg-substance adhering, and a lack of animal and mineral food in the ration.

The two most general causes are confinement and lack of mineral and animal food. Hens having free range seldom contract the bad habit. The reason for this is plain. They are in and about the laying house only while laying, and at other times are too busy hunting for food to fall into evil ways. It's the idle hen that contracts the habit.

Hens have a natural craving and liking for animal food. In summer, when they can roam the fields and meadows their appetite for animal food is amply gratified by the finding and consuming of thousands of worms and bugs. During the winter months, if no animal food is supplied, the hen, if given the chance, will satisfy her appetite for animal food by eating eggs. Hens in confinement, and at all seasons of the year when animal life is not abundant on the range, should be regularly supplied with animal food of some kind. When egg-shells are fed to hens, they should be very finely crumbled. Browning them in the oven will not destroy their food value, and when browned they crumble easily.

A good way of preventing egg-eating is to provide low, covered nests. It is also a good idea to have the nests as dark as possible. This can be done by stretching a curtain partly across one corner of the house and having all the nests in the darkened corner. Barely enough light should enter for the hens to see the nests. The nests should be covered and so low that the hen barely has room to creep on and off. When unable to stand upright in a nest, it is impossible for her to get at the eggs with her beak.

Another method that is often recommended is to give the egg-eater a good dose of cayenne pepper. This is done by making a small opening in the end of an egg and drawing off part of its contents. The egg is then filled with cayenne pepper, which mixes with the egg-substance left in the shell. When ready, the egg is placed in full view on the poultry-house floor. The egg-eaters immediately pounce upon it, and the coughing and sneezing that results is evinence that the treatment is effective.

LIVE STOCK

ROOTS FOR HOGS

In our own experience where any large number of roots were fed to swine we found it most profitable to cook the roots and feed them while warm well mixed with the ground feed, says a farmer. Fed in this way the hogs will eat them readily. They enjoy warm food, and the ground grain mixed with the roots has always given us good results. Where there are only a few roots to be fed we should feed them raw, letting the hogs gnaw them down at their leisure. With this kind of feed you must be careful not to give too many of the roots at once, as otherwise they freeze and then of course they are not satisfactory.

The great objection to pasturing sheep with cows is the fact that the sheep nibble the grass so close that the cows cannot get a bite. This would not be very troublesome if there was plenty of grass and the pastures were abundant. In dry weather where pastures are thin and over-stocked the sheep would nearly starve the cattle out, and prevent their getting a fair share of the grass.

PORTABLE CRIBS

Portable corncribs holding from 100 to 200 bushels are a great convenience in the summer feeding of hogs, especially when the animals are being kept in a distant field. Even when they are fed in yards, the portable cribs will save the feeder many steps.

If the cribs are built on skids, the feeding may be distributed in summer so as to keep the feeding lots more wholesome and the manure better distributed. Many farmers use a wagon, but when left standing out in all kinds of weather, the wagon box soon goes to pieces. A portable crib costs little and will answer the purpose better than a wagon. The crib should be constructed of light, yet strong material.

CLOVER BLOAT

Circular No. 5, of the Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky., states: "We strongly recommend, for acute bloating (of cattle), one quart of a 1½ per cent solution of formalin, followed by placing a wooden stick in the animal's mouth and gentle exercise if the animal can be gotten up." This treatment proved successful in treating six cases of acute bloat at the station during the last two years, suffering from the ailment disappearing in 20 to 30 minutes.

A study of the problem of a successful treatment for bloat, other than puncture, was brought about by the unusual growth of white clover in Kentucky pastures during the spring of 1913. Trouble with bloating or hoven among cattle on legume pastures is quite common, especially during the period when they are blooming. Chemical study revealed that there is a considerable quantity of sugar in the blossoms of various legumes, the amount varying from less than 1 per cent to 3.6, and that there is a natural fermentation of this sugar to carbon dioxid gas, under the conditions which exist in the digestive tract.

After finding that bloating is caused by fermentation of the sugar in legumes that are eaten, Dr. Kastle, of that station, suggested the use of formaldehyde as a means of relieving the ailment. Lad's Oona bloated badly on white clover June 13, 1913. She was drenched with one liter of water containing 40 c. c. of formalin, a block of wood being placed between her jaws afterwards to keep her mouth open. "At the end of 20 minutes," the circular states, "she had entirely recovered. No bad after-effects followed this treatment." Of the other cows given the treatment, two refused their dry feed and suffered diminished milk secretion for a period. However, the period of derangement of the digestive tract was for only two or three days, and afterwards the cows fully recovered and gave a normal flow of milk.

Formalin is a trade name for a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde gas in water, and it may be purchased at almost any drug store for about 40 cents a pint. One-half an ounce of formalin in one quart of water makes the right solution with which to drench an animal for bloat.

These tests show that one quart of a 1½ per cent solution of formalin is a good method of treatment for bloating, though the number of trials is as yet insufficient to justify saying that it is an absolute cure.

THE DAIRY

REGULAR FEEDING

It is of great importance that strict regularity should be observed, both in feeding and in milking, in order to secure the greatest degree of contentment in the herd. First give the grain mixture, and milk the cows while they are eating it. This routine is recommended because, with some cows, the milk comes more freely while they are eating that portion of their ration which has the most relish.

Cured roughage should be fed after milking because it fills the air in the barn with dust. Succulent feed, like silage and roots, should also be fed after milking, because of the odor that it gives. Feeding twice a day will bring better returns than more frequent and wasteful feeding. Give half the concentrates and half the roughage in the morning and half in the evening. Cows will soon become accustomed to this routine.

In the winter they should be allowed to spend the day in the stall, and for two or three hours about midday they should not be disturbed. Turning them out into the yard, or giving them access to a strawstack or field of corn stalks, will cause them to shrink in milk, no matter how much or how well they may be fed in the morning and evening. No more feed should be given them than they will eat up. The mangers should be absolutely clean and free from any feed during the day and night.

FOOD FOR CALF

After a calf is four weeks old it can get along very well on little or no milk if you are short. Make a gruel out of a variety of feeds, say corn meal, oil meal, middlings, bran, ground oats; mix them all together and cook a kettle of it, having about the consistency of gruel. At first feed a pint of this in three quarts of warm water, increase to a quart of the gruel.

In addition, give the calf clover hay and ensilage if you have it; in fact, any roughage you happen to have. Also begin to feed it corn meal and ground oats as soon as it will eat.

THE GARDEN

NEXT SEASON'S GARDEN

Having given thought to the planning of your next season's fruit, and to your next season's vegetable garden, and the variety you wish from the one and the things you wish to plant in the other, do not forget the important matter of pruning and dividing and setting and anticipating careful cultivation. Get all the garden tools and implements which you will need in working properly. There will be spades, hoes, lawn mowers, trowels, knives, sprayers, etc., to think of and select from the best devices offered by progressive manufacturers. In fruit growing and gardening, like in everything else, good tools facilitates good workmanship and are great time savers.

LIME FOR VEGETABLES

Recently there was developed a new interest in the use of lime. Our soils have become more sour than they were when our ancestors used lime, because we have been using commercial fertilizers, which have, as a rule, a very souring effect. The most natural quetsion to follow is: "To what vegetable crop should I apply lime for the greatest net returns?"

Recent investigations show that the crops most benefited are such as beets, cantaloupes, celery, cucumbers, onions, lettuce, spinach, cabbage and cauliflower. Many others are helped some, while some few may be injured. One of the greatest benefits from the use of lime is its wonderful benefit to the soil improvement crops such as clovers, soy beans, vetch and grain cover crops.

The truck farmers and market gardeners throughout New Jersey are buying more lime than usual this year, according to the New Jersey State Agricultural college. The application of lime is very beneficial to many marketable crops, but one of its great values is realized in an indirect way, namely, from the increased growth obtained in the clover crop, especially in the case of legumes. Furthermore, lime increases the organic activity of the soil and makes available much plant food which the roots otherwise would not be able to obtain. Loose soil is made more adhesive and sticky soil is loosened up. In short, lime is an excellent soil conditioner.

THE ORCHARD

FERTILIZING PEACH TREES

That the fertilization of the second season should be as ample as that of the first in the peach orchard, has been demonstrated by experiments carried on in Delaware. The experiment station reports a series of fertilizer experiments operated for three seasons on a seven-year-old peach orchard, with a total cost for the seven years of $136.50 an acre. The gross receipts for three crops were $1,773.68 per acre, while the adjacent unfertilized plot averaged on the same basis total receipts of $503.62 less than one-third of the former receipts.

At a meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural society, Mr. Houston of Berlin, Md., reported the net earnings from a hundred-acre peach orchard that came into profitable bearing in 1913. He applied about 500 pounds of high-grade fertilizer per acre early in March, and started cultivating with the disk harrow between March 10 and 20. He continued the cultivation regularly until about July 10.

Mr. Houston's advice regarding treatment for curculis and brown rot is that it should be started a week before it is really needed or generally recommended. He sprays the blossoms once with a mixture of two pounds of lime, two pounds of arsenate of lead and 50 gallons of water. Seven days later, when the blossoms are full or are beginning to drop, he again sprays with a mixture of eight pounds of lime, eight pounds of sulphur and two pounds of arsenate of lead. This is repeated 10 days later.

When the peaches are well formed, the spraying is repeated, but the arsenate of lead is omitted for fear of injuring the fruit. According to Mr. Houston, this system of spraying kills the brown rot. The last spray is given from July 1 to 10. Late varieties, such as Crawford's Late may be sprayed later than the earlier varieties.

PLUM BORER

Observations made by an entomologist of the department of agriculture of the American plum borer, show that this insect prefers trees that are in a somewhat weakened condition, such as those partially girdled by the disease commonly known as collar blight or mechanically injured by the frost. Without injury of some sort to its host plant the borer rarely succeeds in establishing itself, and entirely healthy trees are in little danger from its attack. Where a tree has suffered injury the work of this borer may, in many cases, considerably shorten its life. Beginning at some scar, wound or crevice, where a bark scale offers partial protection, the larva works its way back into the living tissue, in broad, shallow, irregular galleries just beneath the bark. It has been found feeding upon plum, peach, cherry, Chinese plum, Kieffer pear, mountain ash, persimmon, apple and Russian mulberry.

The insect is known to occur in 21 different states as far separated as the District of Columbia, Arizona and Washington. As a result of the observations made by the entomologist, the conclusion is drawn that this borer will probably never become a pest of more than ordinary importance except in occasional isolated cases. When the ordinary precaution of cutting away the dead bark and painting the wounded areas is followed, this may be regarded as sufficient for the control of the borer. Where the borer has established itself already, the cutting out method is the only one that can be followed.

FARM BRIEFS

If ou don't want your hens to get the habit of eating eggs, give them plenty of work, fresh vegetables and a variety of grains.

Spread the manure on orchard or field every week or so. Don't let it pile up all winter, heat and be worthless. Get it out on the ground whenever weather and soil conditions permit.

Keeping the temperature as even as possible is one of the first essentials with the incubator chicks. Sudden changes from heat to cold, and overfeeding, are causes of bowel trouble.

Two things are needed on every farm and seldom found on one: A jackscrew, for lifting buildings, and a tin suction pump for emptying flooded cellars, wells and springs, etc.

A solution of concentrated lye does the work of destroying disease germs in an old brooder, and it is also invaluable for cleaning poultry drinking fountains.

Wind is a good thing. Sweeps the old earth clean and makes everybody healthy. But when it sifts through big cracks in the barn it doesn't make the cattle feel so very well, and you won't feel very well, either, when you come to pay the extra feed bills. Stop the cracks with battens, not with feed.

Never let a sheep get wet during winter. A soaked fleece will take days and days to dry.

A horse that is offered for sale will bring a better price if he is in good flesh and is sleek and glossy.

Do not neglect to give the hogs some clover hay every day. Give them what they will eat up each day.

While February seems to be a natural egg period, it must not be forgotten that neglect on the part of the poultryman can give the layers a setback from which they may not recover for several weeks. Keep them busy scratching. They must work.

The thin animal is always cold. Put a blanket on it and give it corn meal.

The time of year is coming for an epidemic of hollow-born in some herds.

Cows that produce large amounts of butter fat are good to contemplate, but it requires time, effort and persistence to get them, and in the getting a good many blanks will be drawn; but the prizes make the effort worth while.

The milch goat has her place, but the cow will always continue to be the main source of the world's milk supply.

The demand for heavy draft horses for breeding purposes does not make it appear that the tractor and the motor truck have crowded the horse off the road.

Hogs take cold from exposure and often have sore throats. It is as bad for a pig to have wet feet as it is for a man.

It is cruel and shiftless to let the pigs sleep on bare boards, or damp, dirty beds, and loss will surely follow.

A hog never squeals for the mere purpose of hearing himself make a noise, but because he is uncomfortable; and an uncomfortable hog is a money losing proposition.

Selling registered stock to those who desire to build up their herds and flocks is a valuable side line for an intelligent farmer to undertake.

Sheep like to mix water with their food. Keep pure, clean water in reach all the time and have it fresh every day. It pays.

Buy 10 Acres for $10 a Month Where

His First Crops Paid for His Land

And You Can Secure Grapefruit or Orange Trees To Plant It—Free of Cost

Musser, a Pennsylvanian, bought a Lake County, Florida Farm where a certain crop is capable of yielding $50 to $75 per acre per annum, year in and year out—a crop you can market locally and not be dependent upon foreign markets or commission men. His first year's crops PAID FOR HIS LAND—something impossible in the North, but entirely possible in Fruitland Park in Lake County, Florida's finest region, the Switzerland of the South.

We can sell you such a farm reasonably priced, on easy terms, furnish you free grapefruit or orange trees to plant it—other seeds at cost, locate you in a prosperous developed community with established markets, low taxes, in a County practically free of debt—on a hard road, near railroads, town, markets, schools, churches, neighbors, in a high, rolling, perfectly drained section, underlaid with clay sub-soil, lying on either side of two railroads, intersected by hard roads, with twelve stations, six towns—no swamps, lowlands or palmetto; telephone service at small cost, free auto dry goods and grocery delivery to your farm.

Inexpensively you can build a pretty bungalow on a beautiful, fresh water lake, ideal for bathing, boating, and game-fishing. Elevation and lakes ideal protection against extremes of heat and cold. This is the great proven district for grapefruit and oranges; the largest citrus grove in Florida (900 acres) and the best packing houses; almost one million boxes shipped last season—one grove from a single acre yielded 1100 boxes; another grove has yielded over $1,000 per acre annually for ten consecutive years.

Write today for book of actual photographs and conservative literature and wonderful story of "A Fruitland Park Farm," and why your first crops should pay for it.

Lake County Land Owners' Association
No. 10 Lotus Ave., Fruitland Park, Fla.
Owners, not agents. R. R. fare refunded to buyers

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

▲ Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

COFFEE WAS IT

People Slowly Learn the Facts.

"All my life I have been a slave to coffee. I kept gradually losing my health, but I used to say 'nonsense, it don't hurt me.'

"Slowly I was forced to admit the truth and the final result was that my nervous force was shattered.

"My heart became weak and uncertain in its action and that frightened me. Then my physician told me that I must stop drinking coffee or I could never expect to be well again.

"I thought of Postum but could hardly bring myself to give up coffee.

"Finally I concluded that I owed it to myself to give Postum a trial. I got a package and carefully followed the directions, and what a delicious, nourishing, rich drink it was! Do you know, I found it very easy to shift from coffee to Postum.

"Almost immediately after I made the change I found myself better, and as the days went by I kept on improving. My nerves grew steady, I slept well and felt strong and well-balanced. Now the old nervousness is gone and I am well once more."

It pays to give up the drink that acts on some like poison, for health is the greatest fortune one can have. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

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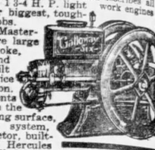
WAIT Get my 1916 price! Then buy an engine of any make or kind or price you like. First get my low 1916 prices and easy buying plans, including terms. I build these Masterpiece engines in a great chain of factories and sell them direct to farm and shop with only one small profit added to actual cost. My New 1916 Engine Book illustrates and describes all sizes from 1¾ H. P. light work engines to H. P. moguls for biggest, tough-est, heaviest jobs. All Galloway Masterpiece engines are large bore, long stroke, heavy weight and low speeded. Built for lifetime service and satisfaction. 1916 improvements include valves in the head, extra cooling surface, perfected oiling system, economy carburetor, built-in magneto and Hercules water-cooled cylinder head. These features and many others make Masterpiece engines power kings in every field. Shipped From Waterloo, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, St. Paul and Chicago. Ask for my special proposition and new book today. A postal gets it. I'll pay the postage.



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The cream should be kept at a uniform temperature and stirred at least twice each day, thoroughly.

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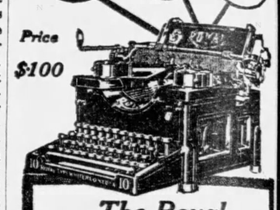

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of stock and fair education to work in an office; $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. BC, London, Canada.

1916

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ZEPPELINS KILL 34 IN PARIS RAID

Powerful Bombs Dropped by Germans Smash Buildings Like Toothpicks.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The German Zeppelin which flew over Paris last night was pursued by French aeroplanes until early today, but succeeded in making its escape.

Although bombs were dropped from the Zeppelin, it was officially announced today that no damage has been done.

Thirty-Four Are Dead.

It is learned that 31 men, women and children were killed in Saturday night's Zeppelin raid and 29 were wounded. Three more deaths occurred today, bringing the total death list up to 34.

That the loss of life in Saturday's raid did not run into an enormous total is miraculous. One of the projectiles thrown from the dirigible wrecked part of the subway immediately after a crowded train passed. If the train had been struck hundreds would doubtless have been killed.

President Poincare visited the stricken district and spent several hours giving such comfort as he could to the families of victims. He was deeply touched by the scenes of desolation. He gave a large personal gift for the relief of the sufferers.

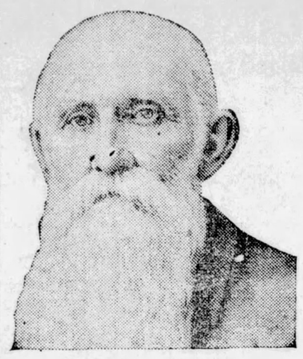
The Zeppelin was about 1,500 feet above the city when the bombs were thrown and the fire from the high angle guns was made less effective by fog which obscured the targets.

Powerful Bombs.

Between 20 and 30 aeroplanes of the biggest and swiftest type went aloft to give battle to the invaders, but only five succeeded in getting close enough to fire on the big balloon. The bombs that were dropped from the Zeppelin were charged with an explosive of terrific power Big buildings were smashed as though made of toothpicks and holes 20 feet deep were torn into the ground.

Healthy Old Age Brings Happiness

Simple Remedy Promotes Health By Overcoming Tendency to Constipation.



MR. J. H. BRISTOL

Advancing years impair the action of the vital organs. Old age should be the period of greatest happiness, but good health is necessary. Constipation should not be tolerated—it is often the direct cause of ill health.

Headache, belching, biliousness, bloat, drowsiness after eating and other symptoms of constipation can be readily relieved by the use of a simple laxative compound sold in drug stores under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mr. J. H. Bristol, 1412 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich., who is 83 years old, says "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best remedy I ever used for constipation and I always have a bottle of it in the house to use when I feel the need of it; it never disappoints."

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a mild laxative preparation, positive in its effect, acting easily and naturally without griping or other pain or discomfort. For over a quarter of a century it has been the standard household remedy in thousands of homes. Druggists everywhere sell it for fifty cents a bottle. A trial bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can be obtained, free of charge, by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois.

DE-RU-NA

ALWAYS EFFECTIVE.

Relieves coughs, colds, grip and deranged digestion and corrects catarrhal conditions.

In tablet form for convenience.

QUININE BECOMING A LUXURY, SURGEON SAYS

Formerly 30 Cents an Ounce, Now $4.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Surgeon-General Braisted of the navy, yesterday told the house naval committee that he had recently searched the country in vain for 1,700 ounces of quinine for the American marines at Haiti, and that when he sent abroad for the drug, the holders wanted $4 an ounce instead of the usual 30 cents. Finally he had to borrow the quinine from the army.

The navy itself had been able to supply only 1,300 of the 3,000 ounces needed in Haiti, he said, as there were absolutely no reserve medical supplies on hand.

The situation, he thought, warranted an appropriation of $75,000 for reserve supplies in addition to $700,000 for current supplies.

The Mexican and Haitian troubles chiefly had caused the shortage, General Braisted said.

BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7026—Ladies' House Dress.

This simple but stylish gown is made without division of waist and skirt, except for the outer belt which passes around the waist at the sides, leaving the front and back free. The closing is in front, the neck high and the long plain sleeves attached at a very low shoulder seam.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 7539—Ladies' Maternity Gown.

The outer portion of this gown consists of a small waist, short in Empire style, with the skirt sections arranged in two small box plaits in front and back. These are arranged on a foundation or lining which has a single dart at each side and a center front closing. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure.

No. 7535—Ladies' Dress.

This pretty frock has sleeves and body cut in one piece, with a seam down the center of the back of the blouse. The closing is at the side of the front and the neck is low, cut out in square outline or with a roll collar The skirt has four gores. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure.

7555—Girls' Dress.

This pattern is suitable for remodeling old frocks as well as for the new materials. The skirt has three gores, fitted at the top and is mounted on a band. The jacket closes in front and has a high neck with flat collar finish. There is also a narrow belt. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 7540—Child's Sacque Apron.

This plain little apron completely covers the frock. It has a flat collar at the high neck, and band cuffs as a finish to the long sleeves. The closing is in the back and tie strings hold back the material. There are patch pockets at the sides of the front. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 7392—Boys' Suit.

Much in the Dutch style is this suit, with its plain, scant blouse, closed in front. At the neck is a flat collar and band cuffs finish the long sleeves. The trousers open at the sides and are buttoned to the blouse and there is a fancy suspender trimming which may be used or omitted. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years

No. 7537—Ladies' Waist.

This waist has full fronts gathered and attached to the forward edge of the back which appears like a yoke. The neck has a flat collar and little revers, either or both of which may be omitted. There is a band closing, and long, easy sleeves gathered into a band cuff at wrist. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure.

No. 7542—Ladies' Skirt.

The two gores of this walking skirt are arranged so as to leave the front plain, while there are a few gathers across the back, at the waistline The cut is somewhat circular and the lower edge expands to a width of two yards in the medium size. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

The German iron cross, which has been given since the war of liberation in 1813, is not, as commonly supposed, entirely of cast iron, but has an edging of silver. Bestowal of the decoration carries with it a small allowance to members of the rank and file.

The Blade Book of Fashion.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses, coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 50 negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' aprons, dozens of dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds, and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages, shirts for men and boys, etc.

The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10 cents.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued from First Page

across the river, men who had ranged the northern forests, and to whom the name of Girty meant much. Let one of these look upon the man and his life would scarce be worth the snap of a finger. Not that I cared, except as his safe passage involved my own word. His comprehension of the danger was revealed by the sudden question shot over my shoulder:

"You go through the settlement, Master Hayward?"

"No," I answered sharply. "I am not seeking trouble. We turn here to the left."

Hence it was some time later that we climbed the long hill in the sunshine, and attained the level before the fort.

I shall never blot out from my memory the view from the summit of the bluff, although I gave it little enough thought that day with Girty following at my heels. Yet I paused long enough to note his eyes sweep the wide circle as though even his hardened soul felt response to the rare beauty of the scene. The two rivers—the Muskingum, a mere thread showing through the green of the forest, and the Ohio, a broad gleam of gold dazzling in the sun—met far below us, the latter sweeping in a great bend to the northward between shores covered with green forests. It was all wildernes far as the eye could see, except that beneath the bluff little clearings dotted the woodland, and on the nearby bank of the silvery Muskingum appeared the log houses of the settlement. The smoke curling lazily from those distant chimneys, the diminutive figures of men toiling in the fields, the occasional appearance of women and children in the streets of the village, helped compose a picture of peace. Yet as I glanced back into the face of the man beside me, I realized suddenly how close savage war lurked in the depths of the surrounding forest. Torture and death, suffering and hardship, were close at hand, and he was their fit representative.

"Come along," I said harshly. "I would be done with you."

We advanced up the road to where the fort gates stood open, a single sentry standing motionless between the posts. As we drew near, a group of hunters—a half-dozen maybe—suddenly emerged, their long rifles trailing, on their way to the valley. I recognized the man in advance as the Kentuckian Brady, frontiersman and Indian fighter, and recognizing me he stopped.

"Ah, back again, Master Hayward," he exclaimed good humoredly. "And with what luck?"

"Not much," I replied, anxious to get by. "There are too many hunters out, and the game is shy. Perchance I lack the skill of you who make forest ranging a trade."

"And a poor trade enough," he answered, "only I know no better. But what is it you have here? No settler of this valley, to my remembrance."

He stared at my companion, shading his eyes with one hand, his face losing its look of cheerfulness.

"Indian trappings—hey!" he exclaimed. "Some northwest renegade! Stop! I've seen that face before!" His rifle came forward swiftly, as the truth burst upon him. "Curse you, you're Simon Girty!"

I gripped the barrel of his gun, pressing my way between him and the others behind.

"Whatever his name," I said sternly, "this is not your affair. The fellow comes with message from Hamilton, and has my pledge of safe guidance. Stand back now, and let us pass!"

He gazed at me and at the man beside me, his gray eyes dark with anger. He was not a man I knew well personally, but many border tales of his prowess, and of his fierce, undying hatred of all Indians, had reached my ears. As he stood there now, blocking the passage, tall, gaunt, gray bearded, his eyes full of defiance, I understood the seriousness of his menace. Those men with him would be swayed by his words—he was their leader. Not a face among them was known to me—Kentuckians all, no doubt; "long knives" scarcely less barbarous than the savages they fought.

"I'll not stand back," he said, wrestling to break my grip on his rifle. "Not to let that devil go free. Let go of the gun barrel, you young fool! I'm not one of your soldiers. Here Potter, Evans, do you hear? That is the bloody villain Girty—come on."

They had hold of me instantly hurling me back in spite of my struggling. I saw the renegade throw forward his rifle, and shouted to him.

"Don't do that, you fool—run!"

Even as I cried out the order I leaped forward, seeking to get grip on Brady, hurling the others aside with a sweep of my arms. There was an instant of fierce fighting, of blows, curses, threats. I lunged over the rifle barrel, and got grip on Brady's beard, only to be hauled back by a dozen hands, and flung to my knees.

"Sentry! Call the guard!"

I got the words out somehow, boring my way forth from under the huddle of forms. There was a rush of feet, the shouting of an order, the shock of contact, and then I stood alone, wiping the perspiration from my eyes.

CHAPTER III.

With General Harmar.

"That will do, sergeant," I called out, the moment I could gain breath. "Here now, don't hit that man! Surround this fellow and take him inside the stockade. Never mind me; I'll take care of myself."

The little squad tramped off, Girty in their midst, his head turned back over his shoulder watchfully. I stepped forward fronting Brady, and held out my hand.

"S'orry this happened," I said soberly, "but I promised to bring the man to the fort, and I had to defend him."

"He's a bloody savage!" he retorted, with an oath, and making no responsive movement; "he's worse than any Injun on the border."

"I know all that, Brady. I despise the fellow as much as any of you, although I may not have suffered through his acts as some of you have. But he is here in peace, not war. To injure him now might cost hundreds of lives. Let him give his message to General Harmar; after that we shall know how to deal with the skunk. At least do not hold this against me; I only did my duty."

Brady loosened his grip on his gun, and took my hand.

"I understand that, boy," he said, not unkindly. "Your fighting was square enough, and no harm done. I like the way you went at it, but I reckon you don't quite sense how we old Kentuckians feel about renegades o' that stripe. 'Tain't natural you should, for there ain't been no Injun war to amount to anything since you come to this country. But I've seen that greasy devil in paint an' feathers; so has Evans here, an' these yer young fellows know some of the dirt he's done. He's led war parties against us, an' killed our neighbors. That skunk stood by and let 'em burn ol' man Roddy at the stake, an' never raised a hand. It's a hellish fact, true, sir! An' he only laughed at Kenton when the redskins made him run the gauntlet. The ugly cur ought to be skinned alive!"

"I've heard all that," I replied when he stopped, his eyes blazing angrily. "But two wrongs never made a right, men. He came voluntarily as a messenger. The tribes are in council at Sandusky and sent him. That is why I stood in his defense against you. We must learn what word he brings. If he were killed on such a mission every Indian in the northwest would feel called upon to avenge his death. It would mean raids and warfare the whole length of the Ohio; it would mean the murder of women and children; the burning of homes and the horrors of Indian warfare for years to come. There is only a fringe of white settlers on this side of the river, Brady, and a mere handful of soldiers to defend them. All the northwest tribes are united together against us, securely backed and encouraged by British agents. English troops still occupy the forts about the great lakes, and furnish their allies with guns and ammunition. Hamilton and his emissaries travel from tribe to tribe; his officers and spies scour the woods. All that is needed to touch a match to the magazine is an excuse. Any act of treachery—the killing of a messenger, even a cur like Girty—would be enough. Hamilton cannot control those fiends once they feel the blood-lust. We cannot afford to have war; we are not ready."

"Ready? Rot! I am for going in now, an' finishing the job. This new government policy of strokin' those devils on the back makes me sick. That ain't the way we cleaned up Kentucky."

To Be Continued.

Stop scratching! Resinol relieves itching instantly

That itching, burning skin-trouble which keeps you scratching and digging, is a source of disgust to others, as well as of torment to you. Why don't you get rid of it by using Resinol Ointment? Physicians have prescribed it for over 20 years. In most cases, it stops itching instantly and heals eruptions promptly. It is very easy and economical to use.

Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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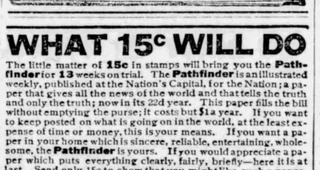

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The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and that tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but **$1** a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends.

THE PATHFINDER, 32 Douglas Street, Washington, D. C.

Locket, Chain and Bracelet FREE SELL 6 BOXES OF ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each. Great remedy for burns, sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will forward these 3 handsome Gold laid premiums or choice from our catalog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 123 Woodsboro, Md.

AUTO FREE.

We want representatives in every locality. No experience or capital necessary. Send us your name and address and we shall tell you how you can secure one of our 5-passenger touring cars free for demonstrating. Eclipse Motor Car Co., 801A Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sunshine Lamp 300 Candle Power FREE

To Try In Your Own Home

Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. No wick. No chimney. Absolutely SAFE.

COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO. 691 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

35 CTS. PAPERS A BIG ROOM

Just think—only 35c for enough beautiful four color bronzed side wall, ceiling and border to paper a big room. Write today for our Free Book of over 100 big samples of wall paper and see this dandy paper. Also our exquisite 1916 parlor consisting of plain and rich, heavily embossed gold, oatmeal, moire, cloth, leather, tiffany, silk and cretonne effects. Also our 10 to 50 inch borders to match. Also our 3c double roll of 16 yards. Finest varnished tiles, 22c a sq. ft. roll; 9x12 foot Congoleum rugs, $5.50. Imitation matches with cut-out borders ready for hanging at 1c a yard. PAINT on FREE TRIAL. Try it at home; if it suits keep it, if not return at our expense. LOWEST PRICES! SEE House paint 98c gal. Barn paint 59c gal. in 50 gal. bbls. If interested send for free book showing 124 colors of paint for all purposes. Write today. No. Wall paper for all rooms direct—to you cheaper than dealers buy at in carload lots. See for yourself—don't wait. Get samples now—today—and see our beautiful art paper and marvelously low prices.

OVER 100 SAMPLES WALL PAPER 3c DOUBLE ROLL UP

JOHN M. SMYTH MDSE. CO. 702-748 West Van Buren Blvd. CHICAGO

FREE This Gold Plated Pendant (set with two sparkling similitude Diamonds) and regular Length Chain and this lovely Gold Plated Elite Bracelet (opens to fit wrist) and these 4 guaranteed Gold Plated Rings absolutely Free to any one who sells only 12 pieces of Jewelry at 10c each and sends us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Address H. R. DALE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.

LEFT HAND A MASS OF PIMPLES

Started With Water Pimples Between Fingers. Was Swollen. Could Not Put it in Water.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My skin trouble started with a few water pimples between the fingers of my left hand. My hand was red and inflamed always and it itched so I had to do something, so I would rub it with a rough cloth until it looked as if it were ready to burst and bleed, and I was kept awake at night with it. It got to be a mass of pimples inside and out, and was swollen, and I could not put it in water nor use it much.

"A friend told me how Cuticura Soap and Ointment helped her so I got them, and my hand was entirely healed." (Signed) Miss Norma Lee, 157 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 6, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

FASTENS STRING TO INDEPENDENCE

Wilson Favors Complete Autonomy for Philippines With Provisions.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The administration today definitely committed itself to complete independence of the Philippines within four years, abandoning its partial self-government of the islands.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who has been leading the fight for the partial autonomy measure endorsed by the administration, today proposed an independence amendment, following a conference with President Wilson.

What the Strings Are.

The amendment provides that not more than four years, nor less than two years after the meeting of the new Filipino legislature to be created by the pending bill, the President should withdraw the sovereignty of the United States and proclaim the independence of the Filipino people, provided he should find proper steps had been taken to secure, by peaceful means, an independent Philippine government, "republican in form, stable in character, and prepared to enter into such binding agreements with the United States as the President may deem necessary for the protection of recognized rights and interests of Americans and other nationals in the islands."

The President would be empowered to reserve naval bases, coaling stations and other property required by the United States for military purposes.

Might Delay Recognition.

The amendment would further provide that, if at any time before the expiration of four years, the President should find proper steps had not been taken to establish an independent government, "or if he should find it expedient, for reasons affecting the welfare of the Filipinos themselves, or the international relations of the United States," or if he should be unable to negotiate agreements for protection of American property, the President would be authorized to delay recognition of Philippine independence until the American congress could further consider the case.

The amendment also would authorize the President to invite co-operation of the principal nations of the world to pledge themselves mutually to maintain the Philippines independence against any external force, or to negotiate such an arrangement with any nations willing to co-operate. That, failing, the President would guarantee independence on behalf of the United States alone for five years.

GERMANS TELL GREEK KING TO FLEE REALM

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Temps correspondent in Salonika sent a dispatch yesterday afternoon stating that German agents had informed King Constantine that he was liable to be attacked and advised him to flee to Monastir and place himself under German protection. The king refused.

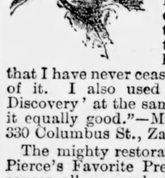
A LAMP WITHOUT A WICK

The Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 843 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., has a new portable gasoline lamp which gives the most powerful home light in the world—a blessing to every home not equipped with gas or electricity. 300 Candle Power at one cent per night. This remarkable lamp has no wick and no chimney, is absolutely safe and gives such universal satisfaction they the sending it on Free Trial. They want one person in each locality to whom they can refer new customers. Take advantage of their free trial offer. Agents wanted. Write them today.

A WELL KNOWN WOMAN SPEAKS

In Every Town in Ohio Neighbors Say the Same.

Zanesville, Ohio.—"I used Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I had the trouble peculiar to women of forty-five. The 'Favorite Prescription' used as directed proved just the right medicine. I took about four bottles and each bottle seemed to do more good than the last. It helped me so much that I have never ceased to speak highly of it. I also used 'Golden Medical Discovery' at the same time and found it equally good."—Mrs. MARY GREGG, 330 Columbus St., Zanesville, Ohio.



The mighty restorative power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription speedily causes all womanly troubles to disappear—compels the organs to properly perform their natural functions, corrects displacements, overcomes irregularities, removes pain and misery at certain times and brings back health and strength to nervous, irritable and exhausted women.

It is a wonderful prescription, prepared only from nature's roots and herbs, with no alcohol to falsely stimulate and no narcotics to wreck the nerves. It banishes pain, headache, backache, low spirits, hot flashes, dragging-down sensation, worry and sleeplessness surely and without loss of time.

Why should any woman continue to worry, to lead a miserable existence, when certain help is at hand?

What Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for thousands it will do for you. It's not a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Get it this very day at any medicine dealers in either liquid or tablet form.

THIS FORD FREE

SEND NO MONEY Just Your Name

Let me GIVE YOU one of my brand new, never-used, latest model Ford Touring cars, absolutely free of charge to you. I've given dozens of them—you might as well get yours. Send me your name on a post card saying: "I want you to send me one of your free Fords."

RHODES AUTO CLUB 970 Harrison St. Topeka, Kan

Pay Nothing For a Month

No References

We give credit to home lovers without asking references, and without red tape.

Just write for our Bargain Book. That's all. Then we will open your charge account and mail you a Credit Card. Order then on credit, when and what you wish. No contract, no security, no extra price, no interest. We gladly trust people who buy for their homes.

Wait 30 Days

We send goods on 30 days' approval, subject to return. Keep them a month before buying. If you return them, we pay freight both ways.

We ask no customer on our books to pay a penny in advance—nothing for 30 days. Then they pay as convenient, taking one to three years' time. Yet our prices save them 30 per cent.

Your Own Terms

We let buyers make their own terms. Wage-earners usually pay a little each month. Farmers pay when they sell their crops. Tell us when you order what terms are convenient, then remit by mail to us.

5175 Bargains in

Furniture, Silverware, Cameras, Baby Cabs, Clocks, Refrigerators, Carpets—Rugs, Draperies—Linens, Curtains—Bedding, Oilcloth, etc., Chinaware—Lamps, Sewing Machines, Kitchen Cabinets, Carpenters' Tools

1 to 3 Years on Home Things

Solid Oak Kitchen Cabinet

No Money for a Month

Order right from this paper and pay $2 cents, the usual monthly terms, after a month's trial in your home. No delay; no red tape. Solid oak is used throughout in this fine cabinet, excepting the table top, which is white-wood in imitation grain. Cabinet is roomy with plenty of drawer space. Stands 61 inches high; table is 42 inches wide and 25 inches deep. Under table top is removable bread board. Chinacloset top is well arranged, being 36 inches long, 14½ inches high and 9 inches deep. Has fancy art glass doors. Shipping weight about 190 lbs.

No. 64H4B106. Price..... $8.95

3 Cents a Day

With our extra-long time thousands furnish their homes by saving three cents a day. Yet they get the things at once, and enjoy them.

Silver Set Free

In our Bargain Book this year we offer Silver Sets free—knives, forks and spoons. You can get one easily. See our book.

Our Dollar Book

Our mammoth Spring Bargain Book pictures 5175 home things, many in actual colors. The prices will show an actual saving of 30 per cent under anyone else.

We guarantee our prices the lowest in America. If you can match them anywhere, send our goods back. We buy for millions of homes—whole factory outputs, surplus stocks. And we sell by mail only. Others can't compete.

This book with the mailing costs us $1 per copy, but we send it to home lovers free. Write us for it now.

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Mail me your Spring Bargain Book. Also the books I mark below.

____Stove Book.
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Check which catalogs you want. (1043)

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AUTOMOBILES GIVEN AWAY

$750 OVERLAND $440 FORD

You can become the owner of one of these automobiles, both 1916 Models, without one cent of cost. If you want a car send us your name asking all about our wonderful plan by which we give automobiles away.

SEND NO MONEY JUST YOUR NAME

Corn Belt Auto Club 840 Jefferson St., WATERLOO, IOWA

PERKINS FOR WORKING MAN

Believes Co-operative Method Only Fair Way to Divide Profits.

New York, Jan. 31.—George W. Perkins spoke on The Worker's Fair Share at the Bronx open forum in Morris High school yesterday afternoon. He said he believes employes not only should receive a wage, but should receive a certain proportion of the profits of the firm for which they work.

"I believe that only through co-operative methods can the worker's fair share be determined and preserved," he said.

WOULD YOU show this standard high grade 42 key fully visible typewriter to your friends and let them see wherein it excells any other $100 typewriter, if by doing this and rendering other small assistance, you could easily earn one FREE to keep as your own? Then by post card or letter to us simply say, "Mail Particulars."

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ACORN UNI-LITE FREE

Turns night into day. 800 candle power. Carry as a lantern; use anywhere as a lamp. Weather proof. For house, barn, garage, camp and around the farm. Write for big free offer. Special opportunity to farmers, stockmen and motorists. Agents make big money. Write tonight.

ACORN BRASS MFG. CO., 1041 Acorn Bldg., Chicago

If You Have Insomnia, Neuralgia, Bad Blood or Stomach Trouble

Ask your physician what is the cause of insomnia, bad blood, headache, neuralgia, indigestion, fever, wasting of the thyroid glands, affected kidneys and liver, degenerative changes of the heart muscle and stomach trouble.

He will tell you that very often the cause of your trouble is neglect of the bowels, which brings on auto-intoxication arising from constipation and is a forerunner of so many of these dangerous ills.

Sir Arbuthnot Lane, one of England's eminent surgeons, has traced some of the greatest woes to which human flesh is heir to auto-intoxication arising from constipation. On the other hand, he tells us that proper care of the bowels is effective treatment and preventive for auto-intoxication and constipation. The use of white mineral oil is prescribed by the modern physician as a solution of this vital problem.

White mineral oil in its purest, most effective form is

TRADE MARK

Lubriol

Do you suffer? Why? Because you have not taken proper care of your body, perhaps. You have not kept your bowels working regularly and naturally. Because you have relied on drugs and cathartics to aid you when you should have taken Lubriol in the beginning. But no matter how far your troubles have progressed, it is never too late to use Lubriol—the lubricating laxative that aids nature in a simple, safe, beneficient manner. If your constipation has not taken a more evil form, if it is just a periodical inconvenience, take Lubriol to prevent real woe, to keep the condition from aggravating itself, to save yourself many hours of suffering.

Lubriol acts on the human system somewhat as a drop of oil in the delicate mechanism of a watch—sets it performing its functions smoothly, without wear on the tissues. Drugs and cathartics just shake the system into temporary activity—and soon the effects wear off, leaving the body so much the worse. Lubriol, on the other hand, is just what the body needs. It has a friendly effect on you; it helps you; makes you feel happier and look healthier.

Lubriol is not absorbed into the blood as drugs and cathartics are. It does its work and passes out. Drugs and cathartics often saturate the system and neutralize doses until you get no benefit at all from them. They breed drug habits. Lubriol is always dependable; gets the same results for every dose.

Lubriol is tasteless and odorless. It is clear and pure. It is as good for children as it is beneficial to older folk. You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers at 75c per pint bottle, shipped postpaid and guaranteed against breakage. The Editor of the Weekly Blade attests to the financial standing of the Lubriol Laboratories, so you need have no hesitancy in remitting by money order.

The Lubriol Laboratories

1439 Nicholas Building. Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second -class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Colonel Bryan is not too proud to fight the President.

The reason a sunset is not as beautiful as a sunrise is because joy cometh in the morning.

Vesuvius never complains of a shortage of ammunition.

In a clever paraphrase the Columbia State thus brings up to date Washington's or somebody's historical injunction: "In time of Bryan prepare for Krupp."

Looks as if Great Britain is going to endeavor to be as great as she has always claimed to be.

"An amusement concern is preparing to put on a two-cent movie," says the Houston Post. This may be the reduction in the high cost of living which the well-known Democratic party promised to bring about.

The postoffice window in a small town is headquarters for disappointment.

The theory that boils are good for a man is said to have been exploded. Thus is the sufferer deprived of his one consolation.

"Experience is a dear teacher." And inefficiency is rather expensive.

One doctor will say there is no such thing as rheumatism. Then along comes another doctor who tells suffering man what causes rheumatism. Life is real, life is earnest.

'Twould seem useless to try to conquer half the world by love so long as the other half carries a gun.

Nearly all classical music has a few measures of just plain tune.

A Swiss editor has been fined for writing a poem. Probably another case of more truth than poetry.

The man who wrote "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," has long since regretted it. 'Twould be humane to let him alone.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to boast of the amount of money his red nose cost him?

No good reason was found for denying Mrs. Pankhurst admission to this country. Furthermore, the poor woman needs the recreation of getting away from Europe for a few months.

This is no time to mention annexation to Canada. She wouldn't like our southern exposure.

Great improvements are being made in bacon. More and more it is coming to resemble the picture in the advertisements.

'Twould never do to have the United States known as the land of the free and easy.

After a man and woman have lived happily until their golden wedding anniversary it is probable they have forgotten whether the word "obey" was in their marriage ritual.

When the sun shines we are all prone to forget that it is shining for us.

Man is never quite content. If he has a corn he wishes it were a chilblain, and if he has a chilblain he imagines he would be happier with a corn.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, discussing early rising, says: "The truth is that there is no time at which it is pleasing to get up." Getting up is indeed heroic work. Man seems to have been born to roll over and go to sleep again.

"No more politics for me," says the governor of Kansas. Another soul ripe for reform.

Lampshade stockings are said to be the latest in feminine hosiery. In the illustration they look as neat as a whipped hound's ears.

There is much truth in that old maxim, "In union there is strength." One flea, for instance, is funny, but a million fleas, banded together for evil, are serious.

Cook specialists are beginning to write about fried mush, as if it were something new. They ought to know it is old as tradition.

Discouragement often comes from unexpected sources. A Texas editor told his readers to keep their feet dry and they would not have grip. Then appeared a subscriber with two wooden legs and declared he had suffered five attacks of the disease.

After a man has been sent to congress for better or worse he is sure to ask for another trial.

One of the wonders of Villa's career is that he never shot any photographers.

A red-headed man's hair is red. But a red-headed woman has auburn hair.

Ruskin said: "There is really no such thing as bad weather—only different kinds of good weather." That's a beautiful thought, to be nourished by the fireside in winter and sustained in the porch swing in summer.

Giving a man a boy's salary won't keep him young.

When you sneeze, brother, sneeze with care, lest you scatter grip germs here and there.

Spain will be surprised to learn that our navy doesn't shoot straight. But a navy, like a ball player, may lose its eye through lack of practice.

LEADERLESS AMERICA

The American eagle, just at this time, seems to prefer clucking to screaming. This is why it was possible for one to meet men, offspring of those who saved the union fifty years ago, who were shocked by Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Philadelphia. It explains why editors, commenting on the address, appeared to be doing their writing under the bed.

Let us be frank about it. Patriotism is at ebb. People are thinking more about their own selfish interests than they are about their country. Several, notable more for their vocal powers than for their numbers, are more concerned about other countries than they are about their own. We have pacifism at the time when the world thunders with the noise of the cannon. We are substituting rhetoric for action with a neighbor who has a fine respect for action and no appreciation at all for beautifully constructed sentences. When diplomacy is the most discredited, we are placing our whole reliance upon it, the safety and salvation of the nation.

For more than a hundred years the people of the United States boasted their patriotism. They were proud of Lexington. They gloried in Yorktown. They were charmed by the great stories of Buena Vista and Chapultepec. This generation was brought up at the knees of heroes who served at Antietam, Gettysburg and through the continuous battles of the Wilderness. It was taught to revere Washington, to worship Lincoln. Why is it that now, in a new crisis, there are people who fall to shivering when a man speaks for Americanism?

There is a reason. In a crisis, leaders are indispensible. And we have no leader. The one person who, by reason of position, should point the way is temperamentally incapable of doing so. He is, as the whirlwinds of congress betray, incapable even of leading his own party. In every course in which he has had to take the initiative, he has acted, not as one who leads, but as one who is driven.

CASTING OFF THE FILIPINOS

An amendment to the pending Philippine bill, if passed, would grant independence to the Filipinos before 1920. It is supposed to have the approval of the administration.

For oratorical purposes, the grounds for granting self-government will be those of justice and kindly interest in the welfare of the islanders. But everyone knows that under self-government, the Filipinos will have less of justice and happiness than under American rule. The inherited instinct of graft, which the American administrators have tried to root out since the overthrow of Spanish dominion will flourish again. The wild tribes will be oppressed by the tribes holding the governing power. Education will lapse. The roads will revert to the jungle. In time, some strong power, probably Japan, will gobble the islands up and exploit them for its own profit and glory.

Senator Borah offers the true excuse for casting off the Philippines. "If we stay longer," he says, "we are staying for the benefit of the Filipinos, not for the benefit of the United States."

The islands are a heavy expense to us. They are guarded with soldiers and ships at the cost of our own defense. In case we adopt a new military program, the Philippines will have to be included, and that will mean more battleships, more troops, possibly the location of an arms and ammunition factory at Manila. So long as Japan is ambitious to expand and truculent of manners, we will be uneasy over the islands.

Altogether, we will be better off without them.

ARIZONA IN FLOOD

The writers of school geographies, the compilers of weather statistics and the tourists seem to have made a mistake. Arizona is not the dry, thirsty country they have described it. It is not a land of cactus, alkali mesas and long distances between waterholes, as people have been led to believe from the stories of the cattlemen and the prospectors.

The news of the last few days gives one an altogether different picture of Arizona. Instead of hankering for water, the state appears to have too blessed much of it. Instead of a shining heaven, unbroken by clouds, the country is cursed with storms, wet down by whipping rains. The water courses cannot take care of the runoff. The adobe houses are melted. The timbered houses go floating away on the tide. The inhabitants flee to the high hills and, like our flood sufferers of the Ohio valley, bleat loudly for a federal relief appropriation.

Arizona, when it gets the mud off its feet, will probably say that nothing of the sort ever happened before, and will probably never happen again. But we don't know. The southwestern climate is commercialized. Natives cannot be expected to be very frank and honest about it. If the floods come again next year, they will make a point of swearing solemnly that they are Arizona's first experiences of the kind.

ONE OF WAR'S DEADLIEST WEAPONS

In one of the deluges of shells which preceded a charge in the battle of Loos, the English succeeded in putting every effective German machine gun out of business except one. Yet that single machine gun brought death to hundreds of men. It mowed them down and stacked them up. When finally its gunners had been killed, the English officers took a photograph of that field of death and sent it to their government to show it the terrible efficiency of this arm and to make it plain that if the English would hope to compete with the Germans in war, they must first be as well supplied.

It has been estimated that the Germans on the western front have as many as 25,000 machine guns. On the average, they are distributed at the rate of sixteen guns for every thousand men. At the beginning of the war the British had only two guns per thousand men. Even now they have not caught up with the Germans.

In the United States army there are fewer machine guns per thousand soldiers than the English began their war with. There are no reserves of guns whatever. And until congress reorganizes the army and furnishes the money with which to equip it properly, this country will be all except barren of the weapon which, the European struggle has proved, is absolutely vital to the conduct of war.

THE LOST TRADES

The saddest thing about the passing of the sailing vessel was that, so far as the common sailor was concerned, seamanship passed away also.

It takes only a voyage or two to make a sailor who will satisfy the requirements of steamship officers. But the training of the old-time sailor was a long process. He had to learn the place for every line so that, no matter how new to the vessel he was and how black the night, he could walk straight to it. He had to learn not only how to tie innumerable knots but also, sometimes, how to make the rope in which knots were to be tied. It was part of his training to learn how to lower spars from their place and how to replace them, how to restore broken or rotten rigging and how, if the need came, to steer a ship that had lost her rudder. In the course of his experiences, he picked up knowledge of how to meet a thousand emergencies. He acquired a weather wisdom which to the landsman was almost uncanny. And though, by reason of habit and tradition, he was a chronic grumbler, he would stand up to his duty until he dropped.

This disappearance of the sailor who really could sail stands out above other vanishings because of the picturesqueness and romance of the trade. But the same process has been going on in scores of trades.

Machinery has been replacing skillful fingers. Intricate structures of steel and copper, of cogs and cams, are all except replacing brains. The unskilled can do what, only a few years ago, only the most skilled could do. Labor tends not toward higher requirements, as it is with the professions, but toward lower.

Here is one of the great problems of our mechanical age. Some thinkers despair, and say that man, who but lately enslaved machinery, is becoming the slave of machinery. But that, probably, is because it is not vouchsafed them to see into the future. In the transition from one period to a better period, a great many suffer. But once on the higher plane the world is better for all.

In these years of transition, certain skillful trades, among them those of our old sailor, are forced into the discard. Yet, could we only see far enough ahead, we would behold our children infinitely bettered in lot.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR ALL

In Australia every boy between the ages of twelve and eighteen undergoes military training coincident with his other schooling or the serving of his apprenticeship. At nineteen he is enrolled as a soldier of the battalion of the region in which he lives. For two weeks each year he goes into camp and throughout that period he is subject to call for the defense of his country.

The Swiss system requires a preliminary military training at school. Then at the age of twenty the young man is given two months' continuous drilling each year for two years. For twelve years thereafter he is subject to call for national defense.

It is proposed to adopt a scheme in America somewhat on the order of the Australian and Swiss systems. A million men reach the age of twenty every year and if they came into this age trained to the bearing of arms we would eventually have a reserve eight millions strong. It is proposed further to maintain the volunteer system, forcing no one to serve in time of war who did not want to. The advantage of the military training would be that when the volunteers were called we would not have men helplessly raw and unversed in the soldier's trade, but men who had at least the rudiments.

There is no mistaking the signs that the proposition of universal military training is gaining ground with the country. The Garrison plan of a citizen army, it is realized, will fail to take with congress. There is no hope in an expansion and reorganization of the National Guard. Yet we must build up a reserve. The only promise for it just now is universal training.

Russia has two hundred million gallons of vodka on hand and knows not what to do with it, since she has quit drinking. Individuals are different—rarely do they swear off until the supply is exhausted.

Naming a poor cigar after a public man is closely related to criticism.

Almost any man can recall a few companionable liars.

Jane Addams says China "existed a thousand years without an army." And as a result she got housemaids' knee.

Killed, captured, married—these are the incidents that happen to Villa from day to day.

ON KNOCKING OUT THE TARIFF ISSUE

The establishment of a tariff commission by the Democratic congress will be "good politics." It will flatten out one of the leading issues which the Republicans purpose taking to the country. At the same time, it will look like an attempt on the part of the adrainistration to rectify its most serious mistake—the making of a "tariff for revenue only" which couldn't produce enough revenue to run the government.

There are, of course, many Republicans who desire and pray for the highest kind of a high tariff. But they are a very small section of the party. The bulk of the Republicans want a tariff that is protective, but not coddling, that will keep mills running, factories open, wages good, employment certain and living standards high, but which will not breed monopoly and manufacture a new horde of over-night millionaires. These are the Republicans who forced the revision of the tariff in Taft's administration and turned on it when they found they had been betrayed.

Should the Democrats put a crimp in the tariff issue, it will cause no weeping among the Republican rank and file. They want a reasonably protective and revenue-making tariff, not a tariff issue. And if they can get what they want, or have hopes of getting it, through a tariff commission, they won't care a whoop who provides it—a Democratic or a Republican congress.

IS THE WAR TO SPREAD?

Talk of an early peace in Europe is completely silenced. Instead, we have talk from British sources that the Allies will carry the war to the bitterest end before they will confess defeat. We have rumors from Spain that Alfonso has been won over to the Teutonic cause and either will descend on Portugal, in sympathy with, if not actually a party to the Entente, or will attempt to take Gibraltar. Tales come from Scandinavia of extraordinary military preparations. These countries feel, the dispatches say, that they cannot remain out of the struggle much longer.

This turn in the news may be due to the approach of spring. Both sides to the conflict seem to be convinced that a decision will come this year. Both sides are piling up munitions at an enormous rate. The Germans and Austrians are said to have called their last reserves to the colors and to be busily engaged in training Turks. It is said also that the last available reserves of the French will be in the field this coming summer. The new English armies have undergone their training. Upon the first hint of warm weather the great test will begin.

Intriguers have, of course, been as busy as the military people. They are trying to draw the neutrals into the fight, and their activities probably account for the rumors. So far as Spain is concerned, it seems unlikely that it would enter the war. It would be isolated from its Teutonic allies. Its ports, like those of Greece, would be subject to naval bombardment, and there is no place where it could transport its armies where they could be of use. The Scandinavian nations, early in the war, entered into an agreement that none would fight unless all would. Their sympathies now are balanced. Norway and Denmark are believed to be friendly to the Entente. Sweden is known to be friendly to Germany.

Prophecy, however, is a dangerous thing in this war. All the neutrals have suffered. Every one has grievances against one or the other side. There are nearly as many reasons why they might be drawn into the battle as there are reasons why they should stay out.

This country may be about right for a Flag campaign next fall.

Jurors often suffer more than the person who is on trial.

Sunday School

THE MEN WHO DARED TO BE BOLD

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 6 Is "The Boldness of Peter and John."—Acts 4:1-31.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

This is a story for all spineless, cautious, calculating, prudent and "safe" folks. It portrays two fishermen, called to account for a deed of mercy, the healing of a lame beggar, successfully withstanding the powerful and adroit and unsophisticated leaders of their time. When the issue was joined, it was not the two unlettered Galileans who were put to rout, but the timorous custodians of self interest. The incident was momentous in Christian history, for it was the first proof to the world, and to the old-order of religion, that the leaders of the new Church were men with spines. It hallmarked the Christians with the word "boldness."

Power, of the physical, legal sort, is usually with the old order: the innovator, the reformer, the prophet, is commonly looked upon at first as a law-breaker. After the sensational healing of the lame man by the beautiful gate, and the uproar and preaching that followed it, the temple police clapped Peter and John into jail. Then they were haled before the sanhedrin, the high court of the Jews, in the morning. These ecclesiastics, who had but lately done Jesus to death, were minded to try the same methods with His followers, for the conversion of five thousand men to the new Way troubled them sorely. They were ready for summary measures as they set the two apostles in the midst of the stately array of dignitaries and challenged them, "What do you mean by all this?"

Less than two months before, at the same place, and during a sitting of the same august tribunal, Simon Peter had been so badly scared that he had denied with curses that he ever knew Jesus. Now, with unabashed fearlessness, and with a suavity and deftness and power that more than matched the cunning of these doctors of the law, he confronts them with an address that is a defense of himself. The story is best told by Dr. Luke, the historian:

"Then Peter, filled with Holy Spirit, said unto them, Ye rulers of the people, and elders, if we this day are examined concerning a good deed done to an impotent man, by what means this man is made whole: be it known unto you all, and to all the people of Israel, that in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom God raised from the dead, even in Him doth this man stand here before you whole. He is the stone which was set at naught of you the builders, which was made the head of the corner. And in none other is there salvation: for either is there any other name under heaven, that is given among men, wherein we must be saved.

"Now when they beheld the boldness of Peter and John, and had perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marvelled; and they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus. And seeing the man that was healed standing with them, they could say nothing against it. But when they had commanded them to go aside out of the council they conferred among themselves saying, What shall we do to these men? for that indeed a notable miracle hath been wrought through them, is manifest to all who dwell in Jerusalem; and we cannot deny it. But that it spread no further among the people, let us threaten them, that they speak henceforth to no man in his name. And they called them and charged them not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus. But Peter and John answered and said unto them, Whether it is right in the sight of God to hearken unto you rather than unto God, judge ye; for we cannot but speak the things which we saw and heard. And they, when they had further threatened them, let them go, finding nothing how they might punish them, because of the people; for all men glorified God for that which was done."

The Preacher and the Prelates.

"Reckless," conservatism cries of Peter, and all who inherit his quality. Alas, the same charge of reckless radicalism and fearlessness does not lie at the door of most of us. This dauntless daring is just the quality which the Church today lacks. We are conventionalized into a futile commonplaceness. A new baptism of the Holy Spirit of boldness, with a passion for right "in scorn of consequence," is what Christianity today needs. For we are more prone to take counsel of our prudent prelates than of our prophets.

Like the elders of the sanhedrin, the leaders of church affairs are prone to follow the worldly fashion of getting aside in secret and sophisticated counsels, where they discuss what is "safe" to do. It is an open scandal that some high ecclesiastical assemblies contain more politics and scheming and trading and chicanery than many an avowedly political convention. So ingrained has this thoroughly worldly practice become that many ecclesiastics seem unable to comprehend any other way of doing the Lord's business. They are enmeshed in their own net of policy and prudence. Often they seek by subtile means to silence the Peters who dare speak forth for the present-day doings of a God who is contemporaneous because eternal.

Worldly wisdom is what the Church needs least of all. An eminent layman of one of the great denominations told me recently that the church board of which he is a member received two hundred thousand a year from one wealthy giver. This vast sum seemed all important to the body. Yet it was the only board in the country that failed to secure enough money for its work, and was obliged to retrench sinfully. Other boards, with more faith in the loyalty of Christian people, were making advances in their work while this one was going backward. Caution, rather than courage, marked its actions. Simple trust and simple fearlessness carry the Church farther than worldly sophistication. Those two lone fishermen, Peter and John, meant more to the kingdom of God, and to the welfare of the world, than the eminent prelatical tribunal before which they stood.

The Book of Boldness.

A phrase which has become stereotyped, and has been heard in ten thousand prayer meetings, occurs in this incident: "They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." How often Christians have prayed and hoped that this might be true of them!

This is another instance of vicious misquotation, or, rather, of half quotation. Just as nowadays men are quoting the line of Bulwer Lytton, "The pen is mightier than the sword," whereas the author, wiser than his readers, qualified that line, the whole quotation being:

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword."

In ignoble times the sword is still mightier than the pen. Similarly, in our lesson, the whole truth is "When they beheld the boldness of Peter and John * * * they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." No weak-kneed timorous, time-serving Christians ever make anybody think of Jesus Christ. Only they who share His courage honor His name.

The point set me to studying that word "boldness" and its derivatives in the Book of Acts. found that I had stumbled upon a gold mine. The Bible student is counseled to look up the subject in some book or books that will give the Greek original—say "Young's Analytical Concordance," or an interlinear Greek and English New Testament. For, not to go outside of the Book of Acts itself, I find no less than a dozen allusions to the boldness of Christians, and always in connection with witness-bearing.

That word "boldness" means "free utterance." It is courage in testimony. The bravest man is the one who, like Peter, dares tell the highest truth he knows, and without fear of the face of man. As we follow the trail of the Greek word "parrhesia," or "boldness," we soon find it applied to Paul also, and frequently used by him. Let me trace the word through Luke's narrative, which may be called "The Book of Boldness."

On the Trail of a Word.

As every art-lover knows, there are rare beauties in the miniatures of the Vatican collection, as well as in the huge expanse of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment." So there is delight and profit in detailed study of the Bible, as well as in a contemplation of its broader meanings and messages. So we may find the single Greek word, "parrhesia," a source of illumination and fortitude.

The word is first used in the Book of Acts in the second chapter, twenty-ninth verse, when Peter would "speak freely of the patriarch David's witness to Christ. Next it occurs in the present lesson to characterize the fearless outspokenness of Peter and John.

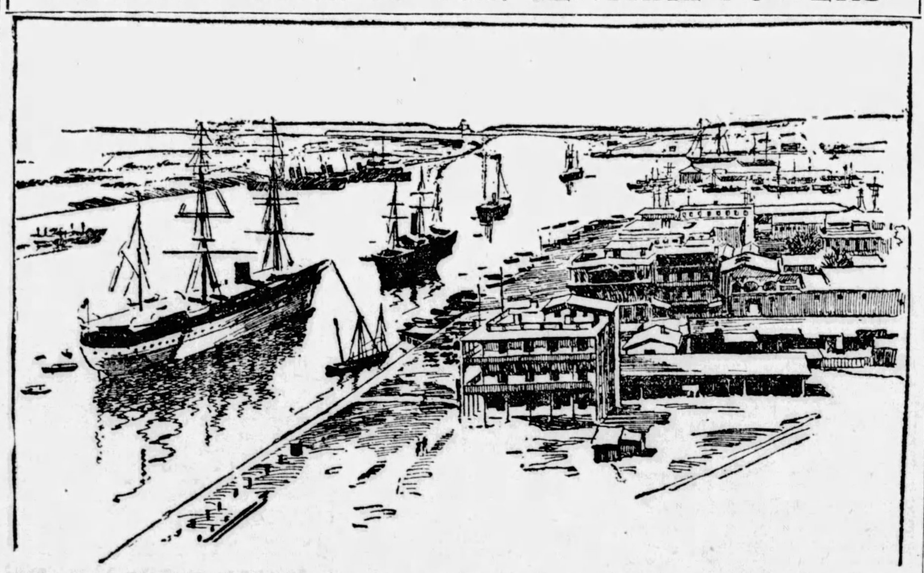
The first recorded prayer of the Christian Church (Acts 4:29) is a prayer for boldness, or free utterance in witness-bearing. In the same chapter (Acts 4:31) we find the categorical record of the answer to that prayer. For the fifth and sixth allusions to "parrhesia" we turn to Acts 9: 27, 29, where the story is told of the boldness of Paul's preaching at Damascus. Again we find the same record (Acts 13:46) of Paul and Barnabas at Antioch in Pisidia; and (Acts 14:3) at Iconium, the city where today many thousands of Armenians are suffering for the same witness-bearing. Still another representative of the Apostolic church, Apollos, showed the same traits at Ephesus (Acts 18:26). and in the same heathen city we find Paul preaching for three months with boldness (Acts 19:8). Before Festus also he spoke with "parrhesia," (Acts 26:26) and the last record we have of the great apostle (Acts 28:3), and the last sentence of the Book of Acts, pictures him as "teaching the things concerning the Lord Jesus Christ with all boldness."

Such a study as this, of the place that boldness had in the early church and still should have in the Christian's life, is more directly contributory to character than any comments upon the particular points of Peter's courage. For it is to the Bible that we must go to find force as well as faith, courage as well as conviction.

A HARD PULL

—From the New York World.

THE NEW GOAL OF THE CENTRAL POWERS



PORT SAID, WHOSE CAPTURE BY THE GERMANS AND TURKS MIGHT FORCE ENGLAND TO THROW UP HER HANDS.

In Germany everyone is talking about the Egyptian army, meaning the force that will try to wrest the Suez canal from the English. It is the impression there that if Port Said is taken, England will quit the war, for then she will be cut off from her richest colony, India.

In Collier's, Frederick Palmer has sized up this situation:

"In common with Germany, England has not a single foreign soldier on her soil. Her empire is intact. She has annexed Egypt and Cyprus, taken German West Africa and Togoland and German Samoa and a few other bits of outlying domain. In order to win, all that England had to do was to hold what she possessed, while Germany, in order to win, must gain territory.

"It is really a war between England and Germany—on one side to hold, on the other to have. England holds. Germany does not have. She strangles for want of what England possesses. Take your map of Europe, extend the line from Flanders, following the British blockade, to Iceland, and you have only half the map fact. That line from the Channel to Iceland is the most important of all. Yet none of the newspapers ever publishes it. Extend it across Italy, blockading the shores of Bulgaria, and Turkey to Suez, and you have more of the map fact.

"If Germany does win, it will not be due to her advance in France in the summer of 1914, or to her advance in the east in 1915, but to having brought Turkey and Bulgaria into the war. Her campaign in the near east is her big card. The Sick Man of the east is the weight in the balance against the British and the Russian empires, the kingdom of Italy and the republic of France.

"The Mohammedan may settle the future of Europe and Christian civilization in Europe. If that is not satire enough on Eropean politics, then the entrance of Bulgaria on the German side fills the gap. Four years ago Bulgar, Serb and Greek were fighting under the Cross against the Crescent for religious liberation. Germany's last stroke is toward the east. It is her last try for a knockout blow."

VARIETIES

New discoveries of petroleum have been made in Argentina.

It is said that diamonds have been discovered in fallen meteors.

No fewer than 176 different kinds of bananas are grown in various parts of the world.

Aeronauts aver that the barking of a dog can be heard at an elevation of four miles.

Fifty thousand British railway men joined or rejoined the colors when war was declared.

The first extensive deposit of opal in Australia has ben discovered in New South Wales.

A method by which all liquors can be solidified into tablet form has been invented by a French chemist.

The Italian state railways are to be supplied with 10,000,000 chilean sheepers at the rate of 2,000,000 a year.

The earliest designs used for chinaware at Worcester, England, are believed to have been copied from the Chinese.

A plant has been discovered in Chile bearing fruit like figs in which flies lay their eggs, to be hatched by the sun.

A suspension bridge in Bavaria has but one tower, the cables at the other end being anchored in a high rock bluff.

The effect of seasoning wood is to bring into the same space 18 per cent more fibers than when the wood was green.

Largely because of the great drought in Africa, the supply of ostrich feathers is smaller in quantity and inferior in grade.

Among the Moors, if a wife does not become the mother of a boy, she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe.

More than 40 varieties of rice are cultivated in Siam, one of which ripens in 70 days from planting and others in six months.

The streets in more than 250 towns in France and the portions of Algeria that it governs are lighted exclusively with acetylene.

A process has been invented in England for welding platinum to save the amount of the precious metal used in scientific instruments.

Firing a number of simultaneous blasts is estimated to be about 25 per cent more effective in breaking rock than by firing the blasts singly.

An Oregan man has developed a motor-driven machine for cleaning fruit and sorting it into 10 grades at a rate of more than 17,000 pieces an hour.

Apparatus invented in England for preserving fish in carbonic acid gas under pressure is said to keep them perfectly fresh for at least six months.

According to a European investigator any electric current powerful enough for industrial purposes is dangerous to human life under certain conditions.

Ther are more than 3,000,000 electric flatirons in use in the United States, and more than 1,660,000 fans, those two being far in the lead of all other electrical devices.

The public educational system of greater New York, comprising elementary, high, training, vocational and truant schools shows a total registration of 831,885 pupils.

It is believed that all lions are 'left-handed.' A famous explorer says that when a lion desires to strike a forcible blow it nearly always uses the left paw.

On the ground that an aeroplane is a scientific instrument necessary for its owner's livelihood, a court in Hungary decided that it can not be seized for debt.

Fish that can shock other fish with electric flashes from their eyes have been found along the New Jersey coast, according to a Princeton university scientist.

In a hydro-electric plant at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., there are two electric generators which have been operating the ship canal lock and a swing bridge for 21 years.

Carlsbad by law requires all buildings to be as nearly fireproof as possible, with the result that the city's firemen earn most of their wages at chimney sweeps.

Scientists have discovered an immense amount of underground water in Egypt and plans are under way for boring an extensive system of wells for use in dry seasons.

New piers begun by the city of New York during the last two years will furnish 36,550 feet, or almost seven miles of wharfage space, and approximately 45½ acres of dock space.

Two cities in Colombia, on opposite sides of the Andes mountains, will be connected by a steel ropeway more than 37 miles long, which will transport both passengers and freight.

Notwithstanding the fact that in Massachusetts the women outnumber the men by 65,843, in Hull there are 662 more men than women, in a population of slightly more than 2,000.

The inhabitants of China are counted every year in a curious manner. The oldest master of every 10 houses has to count the families and make a list, which is sent to the imperial tax house.

Maine coast lobster fishermen have discovered that the lobster enters the lobster trap through the sense of sight and not through the smelling bait, and are now baiting the traps with fresh fish sealed in glass jars.

According to a French scientist, birthmarks in families not now of good social position indicate that they are of knightly descent, the marks being due to the fact that their possessors' ancestors wore armor.

Ten layers of honey, each eight feet long and more than a foot thick, the whole weighing nearly 200 pounds, was the sweet surprise a Maine man found the other day in the chimney of a farmhouse he had bought.

A collection of 10,960 bottles containing specimens from an ocean bottom secured by vessels of the United States coast and geodetic survey on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts has been placed in the Smithsonian institution.

A ranchman in the Santa Clara valley, near San Jose, Cal., who wished to trim a eucalyptus tree on his place, shot the branches off with a rifle. It is approximately 120 feet to the lowest branch of the tree, and 140 feet to the top of it.

Empress Sadako of Japan is the mother of four sons, one having been born to her on December 2. The other children are Hiohito Michinomiya, the crown prince, born in 1901; Yasuhito Atsunomoya, born in 1902, and Nobuhito Terunomiya, born in 1905.

Wooden shoes are frequently worn by employes of breweries and tanneries and others whose feet need protection from heat, the demand having grown so large that a factory for their manufacture from red cedar has been established at Everett, Wash.

OLD MAIDS SCARCE THERE

In Siam Girls Are Forced to Marry Even Prisoners.

Kings of Siam apparently do not believe in the wisdom of allowing single women to drift unattached about the country. In certain districts after a girl has reached the age when her securing for herself a husband is considered doubtful, she becomes a "daughter of the king." That is, the king takes upon himself the task of settling her suitably in life.

His process is quite simple, and to the point. He proceeds to the Siamese penitentiary and looks over the various prisoners. There is a law in Siam that any prisoner can obtain his release by marrying one of this class of girl, and, naturally enough, any prisoner whom the king picks out is not likely to be backward about consenting to the ceremony.

Nor does it make any difference if he is married, for the men of the country are not restricted to one wife. As far as can be learned, there is no allowance made for the inclination of the girl in question. She has failed in her mission in life as far as she is concerned, and she must abide by the decision of the king.

COCOA USED AS MONEY

American Natives Passed the Beans as Legal Tender.

Cocoa passed as currency among the natives of Central and South America at the time of the European conquest, and that despite a plentiful supply of gold.

Joseph Acosta, in 1610, tells us the Indians used "none of their gold or silver for traffic in or buy withall, and unto this day the custom continues among them that instead of money they use cocoa." The Aztecs of ancient Mexico also used "cacoa" as small change, as many as 8,000 beans being counted legal tender. The value of the beans may be judged from the fact that "a tolerably good slave" could be purchased for 100 of them.

The PEACE PAGE

THE LOVING THING

MARTHA HOLDEN

Among the letters on my desk is one from Adelaide of New York, urging every lover of our Peace Page to learn the motto, "Do all the good you can," so thoroughly that it will be impressed and expressed in every act of your daily life. Adelaide suggests a memorandum book, in which each day you set down a brief statement of the good you have done—just the little offices of kindliness that are always presenting themselves to be performed, and which leave you flat, stale and unprofitable if you don't do them.

When we sacrifice something we want very badly to give or do for some one less fortunate; put that down in big letters, says Adelaide. "At the end of the year inventory this heart list and see if we've been true to God and our motto. There is that that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that which withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. Let us give our ideas of doing some special good work this year, and let's be cooperative."

All this is good advice and helpful, and I do think much can be gained by talking over your plans for helpfulness on our page. Each community has its needs, and so has each individual. You know them best, but, after all, the world is made up of about the same kind of heartburning, soul-weary men and women, who are lonely and disappointed and seeking their ideal of happiness. It is the wish to be happy that makes so much unhappiness in the world.

It is the selfishness of the world that disturbs its peace. What a leap forward in peace ideals our family could make if we would all remember that we are just a bit of the pathos of life. There is no law ordained for our happiness as individuals. But there is a law of universal harmony which we, peaceful citizens though we seem, disrupt and disorganize by fret and worry over trifles.

If ever there was a time when women needed to train their wills and direct their thoughts away from self and selfish pleasures, it is now. It behooves us all to sit down and take stock of ourselves. Let us look at life at large. It is a time of world-conflict. We are so smug in our homes of peace. Prosperity sits smiling on our hearthstone. We are concerned with the purchase of our new spring car, or the building of a home, or the buying of a piano.

It is right to enjoy our material blessings, but let us think of the starving ones who are blameless and helpless. All the little children of Poland starved to death. The people of Belgium homeless and hopeless. The shadow of death in almost every home in Europe.

Let us share our prosperity with others. Let us learn to divide.

"What is the loving thing to do?" I heard an evangelist say this week, was the daily question which he put to himself in perplexing situations.

"The loving thing" carried with it many a grave problem. It is the principle of the Golden Rule operative in every act of daily living, and if enacted, it keeps the nagging women silent, the lazy man working, the gossip quiet, the drunkard sober.

What an untold power for world peace, just our family could exert if every member, from the least to the greatest would remember always to do the loving thing.

sontain the records of good deeds.
contain the rocords of god deeds.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

DISAGREEMENTS

Will you admit a new member to your cheery circle? I have been a silent, though attentive reader of the Peace Page for about ten years. You may know thus that it is very interesting to me. What I want to make my little speech about, though, is "People who think that everyone should think as they do." Every day you meet people who will give you their opinion on anything from war down to a dog-fight. That is perfectly right, as we, as free born Americans, have the privilege of giving voice to our opinions when we so desire. But they the (majority) do not stop at merely giving their opinions; they are actually offended if the whole world does not agree with them.

Now take war for instance. One might say that war should be avoided by all means because, in the first place, it is cold-blooded murder. Next, many useful men, who it seems could serve their country in better stead, go to war only to murder or to be murdered. But the men are not, by any means, the only ones that suffer in war. The women suffer and children suffer unknown horrors in war. True, they do not have to go to the front and fight, but they have to stay at home and, day by day see their homes and country going to destruction for want of attention or destroyed by the enemy. I just think of two nations of people as two people. It would look as reasonable to me for two nations to forget their grievances against each other as for two people to forget theirs. We know that people very often forget the mistreatment they receive and seem none the worse by it. Someone might say that if two nations were continually forgetting their grievances against each other that it would be only a question of time before the stronger would overrun the weaker. Well, the same might be said of two people. We all are aware of the fact that lightning is sent to rid the atmosphere of its impurities.

And who knows that war isn't sent to rid the earth of its impurities? Did God not send war upon the disobedient Israelites, who were living a fast and sinful life, to subdue them, or better still to bring them back to their senses. And, does the Bible not speak of many great wars in which God aided the righteous? It looks to me, by that, that God has a hand in our wars.

Now, as to equal suffrage, about the only faults the antis agreed with me.

This life would be monotonous, indeed, if no one disagreed. I should be greatly pleased to see more letters from teachers. Come, teachers, and exchange your thoughts with us.

J. T. M., you are certainly a heroine if there ever was one. Not every woman, even for her children, would sacrifice herself as you are doing. But your good time will come, if not in this world, in the next.—Old Maid of Arkansas.

MONEY FOR CHURCH

In the Blade of December 30, 1915, was a letter by T. M. Baker of W. Va., in regard to Sunday schools and church work. Let me tell you what has been accomplished here at the Pleasant Hill M. E. church.

The church was very badly in need of repair, and with no money and only a few members the prospect was not very encouraging. But where there is a will there is also a way. They organized a club on the same principle as the Ladies' Aid, but used the title of Home Workers, so the money could be all used for the church. Every one was asked to join and help build up their home church.

Now the majority of the members of our club are not members of any church, but almost all have children, and all think enough of their children to have them brought up in a Christian community and attend Sabbath school. This club has put a concrete wall under the church, also a new roof and bell tower, and painted the church. They painted and repapered the interior, bought carpets, blinds and books. In fact we now have a very nice country church, a flourishing Sunday school, and last, but by no means the least, a splendid pastor, Rev. Arthur Merrills. The last meeting, December 30, was held at the home of the oldest member of our club. We call her the mother of our club. She cannot get out to meet with us at the church, so we meet at her home occasionally and spend the day with her. She is one of the dearest old ladies, always ready with a smile and kind word for every one. —A Home Worker, W. Va.

EQUALITY

Equal freedom for due regard for duties to the home and to each other should be our aim, and I believe suffrage helps to bring it. As to clubs, I do not think they are an evil to be discarded altogether, but work out good when rightly used.

Each women should consider carefully the object of the proposed club and her own time and strength, and whether she will gain help enough to offset what she puts into it, and on no account should she join a club unless her reason commends her course. To join a society whose mission is only social to please someone else, is folly. We should understand our own case better than another. Will we let someone else place a mortgage upon a portion of our time and strength of our very life?—Observer, New York.

A GOOD HOME

E. S. Kimber, Co. H., National Soldiers' Home of Kansas, will soon celebrate his 80th birthday. He is loyal in his praise of the Home in which he is living.

He says: "Uncle Samuel furnishes everything we need, and this is one of the prettiest Homes in the United States. It contains about 400 acres of fine rolling land, covered with a fine growth of timber, and is laid out in streets and walks, shaded by maple and elm trees. There are fine barracks and officers' residences that would do credit to a city. There is a large hotel, theatre, church and a good general store. We have a fine band that gives outdoor concerts when the weather is fine. We have good picture shows and vaudeville Tuesday and Friday evenings. Our quarters consist of a single iron bedstead, a good mattress, clean sheets and pillowslips once a week, as many blankets as you want and a good sized locker to keep your clothes in.

Every man must take a good bath at least once a week and put on clean clothes. We are furnished with hot and cold water at all times. Our floors are swept and dry mopped every morning and thoroughly scrubbed once a week. Beds, floors and lockers are sprayed once a week. Can you conceive of anything cleaner?"

Mr. Kimber worked on The Blade for a short time away back in 1852. We are glad to welcome him to our Peace Page family.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND

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ADAM was the first man to "misunderstand" a woman.

When a man begins telling a girl about his castles in Spain, somehow he always subtly paints her into the foreground as the reigning queen.

It would require the digestion of an ostrich to swallow all the sugary compliments with which a man regales a woman after dinner before marriage and all the vinegary truths with which he feeds her after marriage before breakfast.

Beauty may make a woman fascinating and brains may make her interesting, but in the long run it is character that wins and holds a man's love, and neither a snub nose nor two negatives can kill it.

And now that the open season for leap year proposals are on, it is the problem of a girl's young life to discover how to ask a man to marry her so that he won't know it until after the honeymoon is over.

Love comes to a woman like a sweet dream at dawn, but it comes to a man like a telegram at midnight—with a sudden shock.

If you can find a husband who is wrapped up in his work from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., you needn't bother to investigate his morals. Satan wouldn't waste his talents trying to tempt a man with so little time and energy for His Majesty's work.

The best judge of wine or of women is the man who has judgment enough to avoid them during business hours.

A man will spend months investigating the character of a possible business partner and then walk cheerfully up to the altar and take a life partner on a "nonbreakable" contract merely because she has fluffy hair or a dimple in her chin.

The average man marries a little doodlewit of a woman, just because it thrills him to have something human around the house on which he can look down with patronizing superiority.

Mrs. Roessing Will Lead Suffrage Fight at Capital

MRS FRANK M. ROESSING.

The National Woman Suffrage association announces its plans for its fight for the federal suffrage amendment. This is the first time that the national association has concentrated on work in congress.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing of Pennsylvania will be in charge of the campaign in Washington and four groups of speakers have been appointed, to be known as the congressional campaign corps, who will canvass the entire United States in the interest of the amendment.

There will be a group of brilliant southern women, who will speak in 14 southern states; women residents of 17 of the middle west states will line up their conferees in that part of the country, and others will be in charge of the work in the Pacific coast states.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Charlotte Russe.

Soak one-quarter of a package of gelatine in one-quarter of a cupful of cold water. Beat together two eggs, one-third of a cupful of sugar and one cupful of milk, stir over the fire in a double boiler until it is a thick custard. Add the soaked gelatine, take from the fire and stir until the gelatine has dissolved, then strain. Set aside until it begins to thicken, then add one teaspoonful of vanilla and one tablespoonful of sherry and whip hard. As it again begins to thicken add lightly one pint of heavy cream whipped to a firm froth and turn carefully through from the bottom for a moment or two. Have cups lined with split lady fingers or thin slices of sponge cake. Fill with the charlotte and garnish with candied cherries or other fruits.

Brown Bread.

One cupful graham flour, one cupful rye flour, one cupful corn meal, one-half cupful molasses, one and one-half teaspoonfuls salt, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking soda, two cupfuls sour milk. Sift flour, soda, salt together several times, add corn meal, molasses and sour milk, mix well. Pour into buttered molds, steam for three hours. If a hard crust is desired, remove bread from molds and bake 15 minutes.

Potato Croquettes.

Mix two cupfuls hot mashed potatoes with one tablespoonful hot milk, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful salt, few grains of cayenne, dust of paprika, one tablespoonful chopped parsley, few drops of onion juice. Beat well; add two egg yolks; shape into neat croquettes; dip in flour, beaten egg and fine bread crumbs; fry in smoking hot fat; drain on white paper and serve hot.

Baked Beans.

Four cupfuls beans, one-half pound salt pork, one tablespoonful salt, four tablespoonfuls molasses, one-half tablespoonful mustard. Wash beans and soak them over night, drain, cover with cold water and simmer until tender when pierced with a needle. Drain, pour one-half of the beans into a bean pot; add salt, molasses and mustard. Place in salt pork which has been scored on top of beans. Cover with remaining beans and cover whole with boiling water. Cover bean pot and bake in slow oven for eight hours.

Stuffed Peppers.

Cut the tops from ten red or green peppers; remove seeds; cover with boiling water; leave standing five minutes. Fill with rice. Cook one cupful rice in boiling water until tender, drain and season with salt, pepper, paprika, one chopped onion, one tablespoonful melted butter, one chopped tomato, one tablespoonful chopped red pepper, one tablespoonful chopped mushrooms, fill peppers, cover with buttered bread crumbs, arrange in baking dish and bake forty minutes. Serve hot.

Italian Sherbet.

Boil together for fifteen minutes one quart of water and one pound of granulated sugar. Take from the fire and set aside. When cold, add half a cupful of strained lemon juice, one cupful and a half of orange juice, the same amount of grape fruit juice and four tablespoonfuls of sherry. Strain and freeze slowly. Serve heaped in glasses or in the skins of the oranges or grapefruit, which for that purpose have been kept perfect after halving to remove pulp and juice.

Chocolate Eclairs.

Put two ounces butter into a saucepan, add half pint of water, bring to boiling point, add quickly half a pint flour, pinch of salt, stir well with a wooden spoon until mixture leaves the sides of the pan, remove from the fire, allow to cool, add four eggs, beating each one thoroughly in. Put into a forcing bag with plain tube and force on to a baking tin into strips three and one-half inches long and one inch wide. Bake in a hot oven thirty minutes. When ready and cold fill with whipped cream and cover the top with chocolate frosting.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A HARD WORKER

I have just finished reading Cleo Darb's letter. I wonder if she really enjoys being a little mother to her brothers and sisters as I do. When I was 13 years old my mother was called away from home to care for a sick brother. There were six in our family and of course she could not take us all with her. So it was decided that I should keep house until her return. Everything passed smoothly for the first two weeks. I managed to keep the house clean, the clothes washed and plenty of bread baked but then school began and I was very anxious to go at the beginning of the school year. My father consented but I had my hands full in doing the cooking and housework besides attending school and taking care of my four-year-old brother whom I took to school with me.

If anyone should ask me how I did it I could not tell. Nearly every morning I had breakfast ready at 5 o'clock. Sometimes I had my bread to bake before school but I managed to get it done. The hardest task was to get the washing and ironing done. I accomplished most of this work on Saturday. Mother was gone for four months but I kept house and only missed one day at school. It was hard, but it was a practical lesson I could not learn at school. I kenw how to appreciate mother as I had never done before, and it often reminds me of the old saying, "You never miss the water till the well runs dry."

Dear friends, remember that your parents are the dearest friends you have . You should be as good to them as you can and care for them when they are old as lovingly and willingly as they cared for you when you were young.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS

I haven't seen any letters from Vermont recently so I thought I would write. This is a grand old state in which to live for here are the Green mountains helping to enhance the beauties of the scenery. Near my home are slate quarries while further east are the noted marble quarries of the state. Although Vermont is just a small state compared to some in this country I believe its scenery is surpassed by few, and by none of the New England commonwealths.

Last summer we were honored by a visit from President Wilson. While crossing the mountains he became lost and found his way back to Massachusetts with no little difficulty.

I will have to say just a word about the movies. We have a modern theatre in our town where movie plays with many well known actors and actresses are flashed upon the screen. I can see no harm in these good, clean and respectable pictures but I do believe cheap vaudeville should never be allowed upon the stage as the jokes are often degrading and the poorer classes can find as much amusement in the movies.

With a great many others I agree that environment has much to do with forming character. Should we not, as good citizens, be on the alert to help improve conditions of our unfortunate brothers and sisters?—Green Mountain Girl.

BALANCE

We must not allow our mental horizon to become so narrow that we condemn too sweepingly the moving picture shows. While I do not care to attend these theatres often, yet I must praise them somewhat. They show life in its various phases of good and bad. to the discerning, nearly every set of reels show a good moral. Life is life, and the moving picture is just a step in modern progress. If church people would cease to condemn so emphatically theatres and shows, they would create less egotistical dissention of opinion, and thereby retain their sons and daughters in the church fold. We cannot mould the newer generations too strictly to the order of the older generations. We must give and take in this world of modern progress.

The church cannot retain to herself all the special interests of our boys and girls. She truly cannot, because she does not keep up with the times. I feel this very deeply. I have been an active church member for many years. I have a son 21 years old. During the years of his later childhood I never denied him the theatre or the movies. We were always and are still chums of the best kind. The liberty I allowed him was for his good. Today he is a man in the truest sense of the word. He saw life depicted in the theatres, and he heard the gospel in the churches; and the two influences served to guide him far and well. He has no vices nor dissipations. He is proficient in chemistry, physics and mathematics; a violin player of talent, and delights in the music of the old masters.

Also he is a physical culturist of great prowess. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 164 pounds stripped; can wrestle scientifically, eats according to physical culture rules and drinks nothing stronger than water. He is healthy, happy and well liked. And, true to his Christian teaching, every night he reads to me a text from the Bible, then side by side, he and I kneel together and say the Lord's prayer.

The movies did not hurt his character, because I did not hold them up to him as if they were pits of iniquity. As chums we visited them and saw life portrayed in various phases, and we realized that even the worst portrayals on the screen were no worse than actual everyday life under certain stress of conditions. We seldom visit the movies any more. My son has outgrown such diversion, and instead is interested in his college work.—Mrs. B., N. Y.

AN EPIGRAM

I am a widow of 75, alone. I wait anxiously for the Blade each week to while away lonely hours. Although I am of a cheerful disposition I get lonely at times. I have lived in Ohio all my life; have seen some sorrow and much pleasure. We all must take the bitter with the sweet. This is a beautiful world; everything created for our comfort and happiness by our Heavenly Father. I meet many people who always look at the dark side of life. I pity them, that they only see one side. My experience is, this life is what we make it; if you look in a mirror and smile you are greeted with a smile. When I read some of Bachelor's letters I am reminded of a poem:

When a man is single he lives at his ease,
He rides through the country, does just as he please.
But when he is married he's not his own man.
He stays right at home and does just as he can.

Now, Bachelor, don't let this discourage you. Many have discarded single blessedness and are still living. Married life reminds me of flies on the windows; those that are out want to get in; those that are in want to get out.—Mrs. A. J. Mc., Ada, Ohio.

A species of wine made from banana juice is the chief beverage of the inhabitants of the Bonin islands, a group 550 miles southward from Tokio.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Huckleberries.

I am going to tell about hunting huckleberries the first day this season. I rose early one morning in July. My friend who was going with me did the same. It was cloudy and looked like rain so we started out, and just about the time we got to the huckleberries, which were on Granite Knob, it began to rain. We picked berries just the same and got our two-gallon bucket half full when it began to storm. We came home about 12 o'clock, but were just as wet as we could be.

We went back on another sunny day and got a peck bucket full and got home about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I picked enough berries to fill 25 half-gallon cans besides. About three pecks which I sold. I didn't get tired the first trip. I love to pick huckleberries. I picked 25 bushels of apples this year with no one to help me.

I live among the beautiful Tennessee hills. For pets I have a colt and a calf. The colt's name is Kala and the calf's name is Pansy. I can go and call the cat by name and she will neigh and then come to me. I think we should love dumb animals and birds, and be kind to them.

Will someone please send me a piece of poetry which has got these words in it: "The boy stood on the burning deck?"—Emma Canter, Neva, Tenn.

Big Brother.

I am a little boy eight years old and I live in Williamsburg, Ohio. I never see anything from here, so I thought I would write. I go to school, in the third grade, every day, I like books. I want to get a good education so that I will be a useful man.

I have a little sister, five years old, whose name is Eleanor, and I love her very much. We all went to Washington, D. C., this summer, and stayed two weeks, visiting my uncle Walter. I shall never forget the many beautiful sights that we saw there, and at Arlington.—Carl A. Ireton, Williamsburg, Ohio.

You have a good aim, Carl, so keep right on. Write and tell us about Arlington or some of the other places you visited in Washington.—M. H.

Be Cheerful.

I think everyone should take interest in church work and be cheerful in time of trial. A person who faces the sun never sees his shadow, and then a sunny disposition will drive the wrinkles from the brow. I think the Blade is just the grandest paper. I have had many helps from its pages and your good talks have brought out some of the best instincts of my nature and developed many good morals within me that will never die.

I pity those who live in great cities, shut off from the beauties of nature. I, for one, am a lover of nature and nothing is more pleasing to me than the swaying back and forth of the trees on the gentle breeze, and the singing of the birds to greet me on arising in the morning.—Eva Phillips, Montrose, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

Bessie Davis, Grace, W. Va., does not believe in the dance hall or liquor, but she does believe in equal suffrage.

Martha Shaffer, Masontown, W. Va., has 3 banty chickens for pets.

Omega Yanza Lilly, Flattop, W. Va., likes to read good books and papers. She has a pet dog named Abrahams.

Zollie Tweed, Marshall, N C., has pet rabbits, black, with white spots.

Otto W. Black, Mich., has read 30 good books, and thinks that good reading makes good men. He likes the Henty books, which seem to ring true. Otto has visited Kansas, a good wheat growing state, he says, but not to be compared to Michigan. Now, some Kansas boy better come forward.

Flora Belle and Florence Ella Jaycox, twin sisters, East Worcester, N. Y., live with their aunt and uncle and are in the seventh grade at school. They have many pets, and Flora Bell plays the organ, mandolin, guitar, harp and mouthorgan by ear.

Girl from the Keystone State writes, that if the girl from the Buckeye state whose birthday is Oct. 19, will send her address to the Blade she would like to write to her.

A Pennsylvania girl from Luthersburg says that she is an orphan and would like to hear from some of the western boys and girls.

Ethel Termant, Fairview, W. Va., likes to read, go to school and to sew.

Susan Cutlip, Sutton W. Va., hasn't missed a day of school this winter.

Lina Rice, Lowland, N. C., wants to hear from more North Carolina boys and girls. Her grandfather is 84, and an old soldier.

Edith Knowles, Bath, N. Y., lost her mother when she was six. Edith is in the 8th grade at school, and does the housework beside.

Cecil Wright, Pennsville, O., has a black and white dog named Shep. Cecil would enjoy cards.

Coral McKittrick, Pennsville, O., loves music and embroidery and has a pet kitten, "Cato." Bernice Woodward, same address, likes to wash dishes and to take music lessons. Her pet dog is named Trixie.

Ray and Georgia Jenkins, Masontown, W. Va., ask for cards.

Henry Potter, Jonesboro, Tenn., wishes that all the boys and girls would sign their full names. I wish they would, too, Henry.

OUR Correspondents

J. C. Cress, of Mountain City, Tenn., an invalid for six months, is only able to sit up in bed a little while at a time. He likes to look out of the window and admire the beauty of nature. He reads the newspapers, Bible and all the religious literature he can get. He wants the Peace Page readers to send him some. Mr. Cress is 44 years old and has a wife and six children. They live in eastern Tennessee near where Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia join.

Mrs. Elizabeth Terrell of Cedar Springs, Mich., will be 71 years old on April 2. She is a reader of the Peace Page and a member of the family.

Carrie L. Roscoe of Sand Lake, Mich., is a shut-in who has never walked.

A word to her Peace Page friends is sent by Blue Bell of Tennessee, a farmer's wife who works at whatever her hands can find to do. She is happy with her husband, who is willing to help her. They have five children, three girls and two boys.

L. D. P. of Virginia asks for cheering letters from other readers of this page.

L. D. P. of Virginia, is a widower with six children. He lives near St. George in Tucker county, near the Cheat river. The farms in the valley are very productive, the chief crops being oats, wheat and corn. Stock raising is also pursued.

Mrs. Sarah C. Sutton of Hancock, Ia., remembers when her father and mother used to read the Weekly Blade of long ago. She can recall some of Nasby's writings which caused her parents to laugh. She wants someone to send her the song, Old Mission.

Mrs. N. N. of West Virginia has four intelligent children and she hopes they will all grow up to be useful men and women. She intends to bring them up as Christians and believes that as a result they will honor their parents and not leave home, cursing them, as did Iowa Girl's brother.

M. D. England has a birthday on Feb. 14. He lives at Hendersonville, N. C., and has been one of our family for a long time. He wants to hear from his brother, John Wesley England.

Sisters of Nebraska write this week in defense of their dance. They deny the truth of the assertion they claim was made in several letters that decent people do not attend dances. There are four girls in their family all enjoying dancing and none of them have any of the evil thoughts which some claim dancers possess. The sisters believe wrong can be made of most any kind of amusements if the people participating have evil thoughts.

HOUSEHOLD

I would like some reader to tell me what is wrong with my cream and give remedy. When I mix the cream for churning it will foam up from two to four inches above the cream. When the cream is warm I mix one pint of sour milk with this and keep in a moderately warm place. It does not thicken well, but when ready to churn I can get no butter. It seems to form grains of butter, but will not gather, and when I go to lift it out it will disappear in the milk. The cow will be fresh in April. I feed some grain and plenty of roughness.—Mrs. M. S., Buffalo, W. Va.

I would like to know if anyone has Italian bees for sale.—Mr. Fred Turck, Almond, N. Y.

Hogshead Cheese.

One head, well cleaned and cut up. Cut all fat off you can; cook with plenty of water, till very tender; skim out all meat, be sure and get all fine bones out of broth. Thicken broth with one part flour and two parts corn meal, as mush. Cook well, take out in small pans and fry same as mush. Take meat, when cool, chop or grind fine, season with salt and pepper. Mix well; pack and eat cold or fry as you like.—H. L., Pa.

Cake Without Eggs.

One-half cup sugar, one-half cup molasses, one cup sour milk, one cup seeded raisins, one-half cup butter, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and soda; two cups flour. Mix and sift flour, spices and soda. Cream butter, add sugar, molasses, sour milk, sifted mixture and raisins. Bake in loaves.—Mrs. C. W. S., N. Y.

LITTLE ANSWERS TO BIG QUESTIONS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Is it proper to sign ones' own name to a letter with the prefix Mr. or Miss?—N. E. A., Me.

Mr. or Mrs. or Miss are titles and are never used personally. Mr. Jonn Smith is John Smith at the end of his letter, Mrs. John Smith is Mary Smith, and Miss Daisy Smith signs herself simply Daisy Smith.

What is the proper form of introduction?—J. A. C., Mich.

In making an introduction the man is presented to the woman, with some informal remark, as "Miss A. allow me to present Mr. B.," or "Miss A., Mr. B. desires the honor of knowing you." Never say, "Miss A. meet Mr. B." Introducing two women present the younger to the older.

POEMS WANTED

Adieu, False Heart, to Miss Clara Peters, Loningsburg, Mich.

Over the Hills to the Poorhouse, to S. W. Morrison, Freeport, O.

Ministers of Mercy.

Down by the Old Mill Stream, to Chas. Lott, Lewisport, Ky.

Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny.

The Old Wife.

A Song of the North, by Elizabeth Daten.

When You Were Sweet Sixteen.

"Just before the last fierce charge."

"Serene, I fold my hands and wait."

The Lost Word.

There Is Rest for the Weary, to Mrs. J. W. Stevens, Hardman, Oregon.

An excellent culvert is now made of interlocking sections of concrete.

Baron Hans von Berlepsch's "bird paradise" in Thuringia is one of the wonders of the world.

POETS' CORNER

THE HOUSE OF MEMORIES

There's a little house in a little street,
A little way from the sea,
And oh! when I'm weary of all the world,
It's there that I fain would be.
For the world is full of sorrow and care,
And darkness lies before;
And the little house is full of the dreams
That were ours, but are ours no more.

In the little street in the long ago,
In the little house by the sea,
We dreamed of the days that have had no dawn,
Of the years that shall never be.
But you were young and I was young,
And we dreamed and had no care,
And dearer and better than life has been
Were the dreams that came to us there.

So when I'm weary of all the world,
Of its sordid hopes and its pain,
I think of the little house that was ours,
And sigh to be there again.
'Twere heav'n enough if we found our dreams,
And dreamed them again, maybe
In the little house, in the little street,
A little way from the sea.
—A. St. John Adock.

THREE GRAINS OF CORN

Give me three grains of corn, mother,
Only three grains of corn
It will keep the little life I have
Till the coming of the morn.

I am dying of hunger and cold, mother;
Dying of hunger and cold,
The agony of such a death
The half was never told.

It has knawed like a wolf at my heart, mother;
Like a wolf that is fierce for blood,
All the livelong day, and the night besides,
Gnawing for lack of food.

The queen has land and gold, mother,
The queen has land and gold.
While you are forced to your empty breast
A famishing babe to hold.

What has poor Ireland done, mother?
What has poor Ireland done?
That the world looks on and sees us starve—
Perishing one by one.

Do teh men of England care not, mother,
The great men and the high,
For the suffering sons of Erin's isle,
Whether they live or die.

There is many a brave heart, mother,
Dying of hunger and cold,
While only across the channel there
Are many who roll in gold.

There are rich and proud men there, mother,
With wondrous wealth to view,
As the crumbs that drop in their halls tonight
Would give life to me and you.

Come nearer to my side, mother;
Come nearer to my side,
And hold me fondly as you held
My father when he died.

Quick, for I cannot see you, mother,
My breath is almost gone;
Mother, dear mother, ere I die,
Give me three grains of corn.

I MISS THEE SO

I miss thee so in our cottage,
When the daylight cares are o'er,
As I sit and watch the stars come out,
Where we've often sat before;
And I listen in vain for thy welcome step;
Alas! it will come no more!

I cannot sing the songs we loved,
It would only bring me pain;
And I turn away when other lips
Breathe a well-remembered strain;
The voice that mingled with mine so oft,
I may never hear again!

Oh! I miss thee so—thrice lonely now
Is the midnight of my way;
And my sad heart longs for the cloudless dawn
Of a bright, triumphant day
In a better land, where, from weeping eyes
All tears shall be wiped away!

NICODEMUS

Nicodemus, the slave, was of African birth,
And was bought for a bag full of gold.
He was reckoned as part of the salt of the earth,
But he died years ago, very old.
'Twas his last sad request, so we laid him away
In the trunk of an old hollow tree.
"Wake me up," was his charge "at the first break of day

Wake me up for the great jubilee.
The good time coming is almost here
It was long long, long on the way.
Now run and tell Elijah to hurry up, Pomp,
And meet us at the gum tree down in the swamp,
To wake Nicodemus today.

He was known as a prophet, at least was as wise,
For he told of the battles to come,
And we trembled with dread when he roll'd up his eyes,
And we heeded the shake of his thumb.
Tho' he clothed us with fear, yet the garments he wore
Were in patches at elbow and knee,
And he still wears the suit that he used to of yore,
As he sleeps in the old hollow tree.

Nicodemus was never the sport of the lash,
Though the bullet has oft crossed his path;
There were none of his masters so brave or so rash
As to face such a man in his wrath.
Yet his great heart with kindness was filled to the brim,
He obeyed who was born to command,
But he longed for the morning which then was so dim,
For the morning which now is at hand.

'Twas a long, weary night, we were almost in fear
That the future was more than he knew;
'Twas a long, weary night, but the morning is near
And the words of our prophet are true.
There are signs in the sky that the darkness is gone,
There are tokens in endless array,
While the storm which had seemingly banished the dawn
Only hastens the advent of day.

GOOD-BYE, SWEETHEART

The bright stars fade, the morn is breaking,
The dewdrops pearl each bud and leaf;
And I from thee my leave am taking,
With bliss too brief,
With bliss, with bliss too brief.
How sinks my heart with fond alarms—
The tear is hiding in mine eye;
For time doth thrust me from thine arms;
Good-by, sweetheart, good-by!
For time doth thrust me from thine arms,
Good-by, sweetheart, good-by!

The sun is up, the lark is soaring,
Loud swells the song of chanticleer:
The leveret bounds o'er earth's soft flooring
Yet I am here,
Yet I am here, yet I am here.
For since night's gems from heaven did fade,
And morn to floral lips doth hie,
I could not leave though, I said,
"Good-by, sweetheart, good-by!
Good-by, sweetheart, good-by!"
I could not leave, though I said,
"Good-by, sweetheart, good-by!"

SOLDIER'S FAREWELL

How can I bear to leave thee?
One parting kiss I give thee,
And then whate'er befalls me,
I go where honor calls me,
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!

Ne'er more may I behold thee,
Nor to this heart enfold thee—
With spear and pennon glancing,
I see the foe advancing,
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!

I'll think of thee with longing—
Think thou when tears are thronging—
And with my last faint sighing,
I'll whisper soft, while dying,
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!

Health for Sick Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Been Woman's Most Reliable Medicine —Here is More Proof.

To women who are suffering from some form of woman's special ills, and have a constant fear of breaking down, the three following letters ought to bring hope:—

North Crandon, Wis.—"When I was 16 years old I got married and at 18 years I gave birth to twins and it left me with very poor health. I could not walk across the floor without having to sit down to rest and it was hard for me to keep about and do my work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had a displacement and ulcers, and would have to have an operation. This frightened me so much that I did not know what to do. Having heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would give it a trial and it made me as well as ever. I cannot say enough in favor of the Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. MAYME ASBACH, North Crandon, Wis.

Testimony from Oklahoma.

Lawton, Okla.—"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I seemed to be good for nothing. I tired easily and had headaches much of the time and was irregular. I took it again before my little child was born and it did me a wonderful amount of good at that time. I never fail to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to ailing women because it has done so much for me."—Mrs. A. L. MCCASLAND, 509 Have St., Lawton, Okla.

From a Grateful Massachusetts Woman.

Roxbury, Mass.—"I was suffering from inflammation and was examined by a physician who found that my trouble was caused by a displacement. My symptoms were bearing down pains, backache, and sluggish liver. I tried several kinds of medicine; then I was asked to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has cured me and I am pleased to be in my usual good health by using it and highly recommend it."—Mrs. B. M. OSGOOD, 1 Haynes Park, Roxbury, Mass.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

GRATITUDE REWARDED!

FREE OFFER

MADE FOR 3RD TIME!

Toledo Weekly Blade readers are grateful people and their glowing words of appreciation and gratitude have so stirred the heart of Catarrh Specialist Sproule, that for the third time he offers a FREE Treatment for Catarrh to all who apply.

Doubtless, you read the other two advertisements and remember that the Specialist set aside a certain number of treatments to be given away FREE. You remember, too, that Catarrh Specialist Sproule is an authority on Catarrh in its every form and that after 30 years of study and experience, he has perfected a method of treatment which cures, even many cases hitherto thought hopeless.

The two previous offers of FREE Treatment have met with a wonderful response. Not only were the number set aside exhausted in short order, but the gratitude expressed for help and benefit received has been overwhelming. "I cannot thank you enough for showing me your new method which drives out that horrible, loathsome Catarrh, and makes Heaven within me and around me," has been the burden of hundreds of letters received. And just think, these letters have come from YOUR friends and neighbors—people who like yourself read the Toledo Weekly Blade.

Catarrh Treatments FREE

Now this third offer is made to you. Do you want to get rid of your Catarrh Send for a Free Treatment. Do you want to feel like a new person? Send for a Free Treatment NOW. Would you rid yourself of that fear that your Catarrh is developing into incurable trouble? Write for a Free Treatment this moment. Take the paper in your hand—get pen and ink—a pencil will do—address a postcard or note to **Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston,** and ask for a Free Treatment.

You see it is a very simple thing to do for so large a gain. Remember it won't cost you a penny to try for yourself the New Method, which is attracting such wide spread attention and which has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh.

Be among the grateful ones for this offer. Send for a FREE Treatment and you will bless the day you saw this advertisement.

Send off now.—Remember the supply goes quickly. Write **Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.**

PONY FREE

BOYS! GIRLS! Send Me Your Name Today

I Want Every Boy and Girl to Be Kind to Dumb Animals.

Buckskin, the Scout, is going to give many fine, real, live Shetland ponies to good boys and girls who are kind to dumb animals. He has a pony for you—the nicest, cutest little fellow you ever saw—a pony who will take you wherever you want to go.

"BUCKSKIN" Wants You to Read His Thrilling Story as Grant's Trusted Scout and Get a PONY FREE

Just send your name. Then I will send you the story of my life as the trusted scout of General Grant —about how I caught a daring spy and my many narrow escapes. And then, if you are the right kind of a little boy or girl, I have a fine Shetland Pony for you, free. Send me your name TODAY and say: "I want you to send me your story and a real, live Shetland Pony—free of charge."

BUCKSKIN, THE SCOUT
1772 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebraska

Tobacco Habit Easily Conquered

A New Yorker of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, W490, Station E, New York City, will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

Indoor Closet

More Comfortable Healthful and Convenient than the Out-Door Privy

Eliminates the open vault and cesspool, breeding places for germs. Have a warm, sanitary, odorless toilet right in your house. No going out in cold weather. A boon to invalids. Endorsed by State Boards of Health.

ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS

Put It Anywhere in The House

The germs are killed by a chemical process in water in the container, which you empty once a month. Absolutely no odor. No more trouble to empty than dishwater. Closet absolutely guaranteed. Write for full description and price.

ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO. 264 ROWE BLDG., DETROIT, MICH.
Ask about the Re-San Washstand—Hot and Cold Running Water Without Plumbing

HEART DISEASE, $2.50 TRIAL Free. Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will send a new and remarkable Special Personal Treatment Free to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many so-called "incurable," cured after 3 to 15 doctors failed. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address, DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. H, Elkhart, Indiana, 603 to 613 Main Street.

Tobacco Habit Banished

IN 12 TO 120 HOURS

DR. ELDER'S TOBACCO BOON BANISHES all forms of Tobacco Habit in 12 to 120 hours. A positive and quick relief. A home treatment easy to take. Sure, lasting, harmless, no habit forming drugs. Hundreds of letters from satisfied patients. We guarantee results in every case or refund money Send for our Free Booklet giving all information. Write today, this hour. ELDER'S SANITARIUM, Desk I , St. Joseph, Mo.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

FREEMASONRY

Please tell me what you can about the history of Freemasonry.—A. G., Craigsville, Va.

This society is founded on and professes the practice of social and moral virtue, truth, charity in its most extended sense, brotherly love and mutual assistance being inculcated in it. It passes an elaborate ritual, numerous grades of officers, and many secret signs and passwords by which members may make themselves known to other members of the craft in any part of the world.

The origin of Freemasonry is traced by some to the Patriarchs, by others to the Pagan Mysteries, to Solomon's Temple, to the Crusades, to Knights Templars, to the Roman College of Artificers, to Cromwell, to Prince Charles for political purposes, to Sir Christopher Wrenn, to Dr. Desagnliers and his friends in 1717. Its introduction into Britain has been fixed by some writers as early as 674, and into Scotland 1140. The first Grand Lodge was founded at York, England, in 926, and the Grand Lodge of England was established at London in 1717. Masonry was introduced into France between 1722 and 1725. The Grand Lodge of Ireland was established in 1729. The Grand Lodge at York partially accepted the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England in 1732. The first provincial Grand Lodge in America was founded at Boston in 1733. Pope Clement XII. in 1738 excommunicated Freemasons. The "Grand Mother Lodge of the Three Globes" was erected at Berlin in 1740, and four years later was made a Grand Lodge. The English Grand Lodge of France was founded in 1736, and Grand Lodges were then established in the other European countries. Benjamin Franklin, grand master of Pennsylvania, published the Masonic constitution in 1734. Henry Price, the founder of Masonry in the United States, was constituted grand master over all North America in 1734. George Washington was initiated at Fredericksburg, Va., November 4, 1752, and was made a Master Mason August 4, 1753. The first Masonic hall in the United States was built at Philadelphia in 1754. The Order of the Eastern Star, widows and sisters, was established in the United States in 1778. During the Revolution there were about 10 field or traveling lodges with the army. A Grand Lodge was established in New York during its occupancy by the British in 1781, and by the citizens in 1783. The first Grand Chapter in the United States was established at Philadelphia October 24, 1797.

ORANGES

I would like to know how to tell the difference between an Osage orange and a mock orange.—W. S. P., Greenville, Mich.

The Osage orange grows wild in the southwestern part of the United States. It was first found near the village of the Osage Indians. It has a botanical relationship to the true orange. The fruit has about the appearance and size of a large orange, yellow when ripe and roughened on the outside. It contains a mucilaginous fluid, insipid and uneatable.

The mock orange is a species of wild orange, also known as the wild peach or Carolina cherry laurel. The tree is small with glossy coriaceous leaves. The plant is wild but is cultivated for ornament in the southern states of the United States. The foliage, bark and fruit contain prusic acid, and the leaves often prove fatal to animals browsing upon them.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER

Will you kindly publish a biography of Admiral Fletcher of the United States navy?—O. W., Fairmont, W. Va.

Frank Friday Fletcher was born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, November 23, 1855, the son of James Duncan and Nancy Powers Fletcher. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1875; married Susan Hunt Stetson of Washington in February, 1895. He was promoted through the various grades of rank to rear admiral in October, 1911. Admiral Fletcher has commanded the torpedo boat Cushing, gunboats Kanawha and Eagle, cruiser Raleigh and battleship Vermont; was aide to the secretary of the navy for the division of material in 1810, and is now commander of the Atlantic fleet. He is the inventor of the Fletcher breech mechanism and gun mounts.

WILLIAM WINDOM

I would like to have printed in this department a sketch of the life of William Windom.—B. H. B., Wise, Va.

William Windom, American financier, was born at Waterford, Ohio, May 10, 1827, and died in New York, January 19, 1891. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, engaged in law practice at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and in 1852 was prosecuting attorney of Knox county, Ohio. He held this position for three years, when he removed to Minnesota. Sent to congress from that state in 1859, he was re-elected to serve four successive terms, a period of 10 years, ending his career in the house in 1869. He was appointed to the United States senate in 1870 to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton and was also elected for the terms ending in 1873 and 1883. He resigned, however, in 1881 to accept the treasury portfolio in President Garfield's cabinet, and on his retirement from that president's cabinet after his death, returned to the senate, where he served the remainder of his term. He was occupied with various financial interests in New York from 1883 to 1889, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury in President Harrison's cabinet and occupied that position until his death. He was one of the earliest exponents of the gold standard and was considered available as a presidential candidate in three national conventions, those of 1880, 1884 and 1888.

CAUSES OF WAR

Please explain the causes which led up to the great European war now in progress.—R. H., Glenrock, Neb.

The grievances which led to the present conflict in Europe are as follows: The ultimatum served by Austria and rejected in part by Serbia calls for the punishment of those persons involved in the plot to kill the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort; the suppression of societies which are engaged in fomenting rebellion in Bosnia; and official disavowal of any part in an anti-Austrian propaganda.

The murderer of the archduke confessed that from Major Milan Bribitehevitch, at one time an officer in the Austrian army, he obtained bombs and revolvers from the Serbian arsenal at Kragnuyevatz. This was an additional cause for Austria's rage.

What Austria is really seeking is to prevent a pan-Slavic union and a revolt in the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were given to Austria though nominally they were still under Turkish suzerainty.

Austria seeks a pathway to the Aegean Sea, and would have accomplished this and have prevented the Serbs from getting a foothold on the coast, but the Balkan war prevented this. Austria is charged with causing Ferdinand of Austria to attack Serbia in the second Balkan war, and at that time Austria took a strip of territory between Montenegro and Serbia, which had been a Turkish possession until the war of 1912.

In the ultimatim Austria-Hungary sent to Serbia in July, 1914, the former nation demanded that punishment be meted out immediately to the assassins of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and that Serbia suppress at once all anti-Austrian propaganda in that country. Serbia was given 48 hours for consideration. She replied within the time limit and agreed to Austria's demands except that to allow Austrian officials to lead in punishing the murderers.

DEATH OF LUTHER

I would like to know something about the death of Martin Luther.—J. C., Rome, Ohio.

The last years of the life of Martin Luther were spent in continuous labor and ill-health. Year by year he grew weaker, his attacks of illness were more frequent and his bodily pains more continuous. Despite entreaties of his wife, Luther determined to do what he could to end some trifling dispute about inheritance which threatened the peace of the House of Mansfield. He departed from Wittenberg in bitterly cold weather on January 23, 1546. The journey was tedious and hazardous. But he settled the strife. On February 14, at Eisleben, he preached his last sermon from the pulpit. On the 16th and 17th the deeds of reconciliation were signed and Luther's work was done. Luther was very ill the evening of the 17th, and he died in early morning on February 18, 1546, in his 63rd year. He was buried at Wittenberg on the 20th, the body being laid to rest in the Castle Church.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS

Please give the amounts of appropriations for the army and navy from 1866 to the present time.—S. J. M., Marion Center, Pa.

We cannot give the congressional appropriations for the army and navy except from the year 1909 to the present time.

The army appropriations made by congress for each of the last seven years follows: In 1909, $95,382,247.61; 1910, $101,195,883.34; 1911, $95,440,567.55; 1912, $98,374,555.97; 1913, $90,958,712.98; 1914, $94,266,145.51; 1915, $101,019,212.50; 1916, $101,959,195.87. Navy appropriations were as follows: In 1909, $122,662,485.47; 1910, $136,935,199.05; 1911, $131,410,568.30; 1912, $126,405,509.24; 1913, $123,151,538.76; 1914, $140,718,434.53; 1915, $144,868,716.61; 1916, $149,661,864.88.

Besides these appropriations others were made for forts and fortifications. These ranged from over $9,000,000 in 1909 down to over $6,000,000 in 1916.

THE SALVATION ARMY

I would like to have you publish in these columns a brief history of the Salvation Army.—S. A. E., White Heath, Ill.

The Salvation Army is a religious body with a military organization. It had its beginning in the work of William Booth, an evangelist among the poor in London. In 1865, having severed his connection with the Methodists in order to give more time to revival work, Booth began to hold open-air meetings. Soon the East London Mission was established. Later its name was changed, and various branches were formed. In 1880, with the opening of France, it began its international career.

In 1876 the name was changed from the Christian Mission to that of the Salvation Army. Booth became its general, with all the directing and controlling power in his hands. A military system was adopted, and the general was made the trustee of its funds and property in Great Britain. In 1880, Commissioner George Scott Railton, in company with seven illiterate but earnest young women, landed in New York.

After a time the work was very prosperous but, owing to the unfaithfulness of one in command, a secession took place in 1884, which resulted in the loss of the official organ, property and many officers. Three years later Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth took command of the work in the United States, and after 1890 the progress of the movement was rapid. In 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, having been ordered to another field of operation by the headquarters in London, refused to obey, resigned their commissions, and started an independent movement, known as the Volunteers of America.

The real estate owned by the Army in the United States amounts to about $4,000,000, its personal property over $800,000, and its annual trade turnover in the United States close upon $400,000.

ROMAN LAW

Kindly give an explanation of Roman law in these columns.—B. F. H., West Liberty, O.

The beginning of Roman jurisprudence dates from the time of Justinian. Laws had existed since the days of Romulus, but it was under Justinian that civil jurisprudence was digested in the code, pandects and the institutes. Originally, Rome was governed by an elective king, a council of nobles and an assembly of people. The supreme magistrate administered matters concerning religion and war. He alone had the power to propose laws, his suggestions being debated in the senate and then submitted to the several parishes of the city for ratification or rejection. Rome owed to Romulus its first laws concerning marriage, tre education of children and the authority of parents; from Numa it obtained its law of nations and of religion, while from Servius Tullius came the civil code, which balanced the rights and fortunes of the seven classes of citizens and provided for the protection of contracts and the punishment of crimes.

Next came the Twelve Tables, which young Romans were compelled to commit to memory. This digest stood for centuries, but they became intolerable, permitting an almost complete divorce between law and equity. Hadrian found the solution to the difficulty in the compilation known as the Perpetual Edict. It long remained the standard of civil jurisprudence in Rome. Both public and private juriprudence were molded by the will of the sovereign between the days of Hadrian and Justinian, but the resulting confusion was such that the Gregorian, the Hermogenian and Theodosian codes were framed, thus fixing the will of the sovereign.

In A. D. 527, when Justinian ascended the throne, he found the reformation of Roman jurisprudence was a labor that could no longer be postponed. During 10 centuries the laws and legal opinions that had become statutes had become so numerous that they filled many thousand volumes, making it impossible for anyone to obtain, to say nothing of digesting, all of them. Judges were often compelled to exercise their own discretion in the absense of any known law, while citizens were practically in ignorance of the laws that governed them. The new code, the pandect, or digest, and the institutes, or elements, were prepared by the most eminent scholars, who worked under the direction of Tribonian, a man whose versatility of knowledge can be compared only to that of Bacon. The entire compilation was completed in three years, and the ancient statutes were at once abandoned as relics of antiquity. This code was simply a digest of the previous codes of Gregorians, Hermoginianus and Theodosius, and the constitutions, rescripts and edicts which had previously been issued. Its importance lies in the fact that it contained much ancient church history and law.

WESTON'S LONG TRIP

Please tell the time it took Edward Payson Weston to make his journey of miles he traveled.—J. A. R., Farmer, O.

Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, has made many long walks in this country and in England. He attracted much attention in the cities through which he walked when he made his transcontinental trip in 1909, returning in 1910. Weston walked from New York to San Francisco, by a route of 3,895 miles, in 104 days and seven hours. He returned across the continent to New York, over a distance of 3,50? miles, in 76 days, 23 hours and 10 minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS

H. D., Lancaster, O.—Stories published by us are not kept in book form for sale at this office.

T. U., Holland, O.—The national scout commissioner is Daniel Carter Beard of Flushing, N. Y.

G. E. S., Laurelton, Pa.—An aristocracy is a form of government in which the nobility or most eminent citizens have supreme power.

H. L. G., New Castle, Pa.—It is impossible for us to grant your request.

J. H., Parma, Mich.—We cannot answer your question.

D. P., Terra Haute, Ind.—Ericsson's Monitor was constructed at Greenpoint, N. Y. We do not know who furnished the iron.

Prince Rupert, Amazing City of North Empire, Pictured by Carpenter

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.

Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

During the past few weeks I have visited each of the three principal water gates to Alaska. I sailed north from Seattle. It is the chief port of the Pacific northwest, and all of our steamers that go northward start there. The city has seven transcontinental railways over which goods, destined for the far north, come from all parts of the United States, and its business with Alaska is greater than that of any other port. It is the bank, the department store and the barn of the territory. As to the banking, it handled in 1914, something like $28,000,000 of Alaskan exports and imports, and as to its department store business, the goods sent north were of every description, and they sold for more than $14,600,000. As to Seattle being the barn of Alaska, it shipped there that year $171,000 worth of oats, and a quarter of a million dollars' worth of hay and other feed, while its shipments of flour were almost as much.

Seattle has one of the finest harbors of the world. It has 29 wharves and docks with a frontage of 13 miles. It has elevators which will store four million bushels of grain and flour mills with a daily capacity of seven thousand barrels. Among its many steamers are 11 lines that go to Alaska and five others that ply along the ports of British Columbia. Seattle has such close connection with Alaska that its merchants and bankers look upon the territory as one of their suburbs, and they have an efficient department of their chamber of commerce known as the Alaskan bureau, which is devoted to the development of the resources and to the furthering of the interests of all things Alaskan.

The second water gate to Alaska is Vancouver, at the end of the Canadian Pacific railway on Puget sound. That port has also the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways, which carry our goods there in bond to be shipped to Alaska, and it will in a short time have also the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which is to build southward to Vancouver. The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway is planning a branch into Canada and in time there will be six transcontinental roads using Vancouver as one of their western terminals.

As to the steamers, there are now only two lines that go from Vancouver northward. These are the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific, both lines being owned by the railroads of the same names. The Grand Trunk Pacific has its present terminus at Prince Rupert and its business is entirely in the Canadian waters. The Canadian Pacific steamers stop also at all the ports of southeastern Alaska, and they carry freight and passengers to Skagway, to be taken by the White Pass railway over the Coast range to White Horse and thence sent down the Yukon river to the Klondike and on into interior Alaska. The Alaskan business of Vancouver is a bagatelle in comparison with that of Seattle. Its chief trade is with the Yukon territory and especially with Dawson, to which city almost $4,000,000 worth of Canadian goods are shipped every year.

The third and last water gate to Alaska is Prince Rupert, the new terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. This is the farthest north of all the doors to our territory, being in fact only 40 miles south of the international boundary. It took me less than six hours to come up here by ship from Ketchikan, and a fast ocean steamer could go in two hours from here to Dixon Entrance or the Portland canal, where Alaska begins.

Prince Rupert is more than 500 miles north of Vancouver, and more than 600 miles north of Seattle. It is about two days nearer Alaska by rail than any other port, and its people think it offers by far the best route from the eastern and southern parts of our continent to the United States of the far north.

I have just had a talk with the mayor of Prince Rupert. He claims that his city is two days nearer Alaska by steamer than any of the Puget sound ports, and says that now that the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad has been completed, the travelers from the eastern parts of Canada and the United States can reach our territory two days sooner by coming this way. He claims, and rightly, that the port will eventually give the shortest route to the orient and that it will cut down the steamship trip to Yokohama, Japan, more than 500 miles. The chief reason for this is because Prince Rupert lies so far north on the globe, and, therefore, has a shorter water route to the far east.

"At present," to use the words of the mayor, "the troubles in Europe are preventing the establishment of new steamship lines from here to the orient, but this will be changed as soon as peace comes, and via Prince Rupert will be the shortest sea route around the world. By it the voyage across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be greatly reduced as to miles and days. It is only about four days from Europe to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the Grand Trunk Pacific railway begins. The road runs from there in one continuous line across the North American continent to Prince Rupert on the Pacific. It crosses Canada far north of the great lakes to Winnipeg, then cuts through the wheat belt to Edmonton and goes on to climb the Rockies by easier grades than any other road that crosses our continent. It has short cuts by various connections to all of the United States cities, and it promises to be the fast freight route for perishable products between Alaskan waters and the rest of the continent. Already trainloads of fresh fish are being shipped weekly from here to our cities and every train that starts out has cars of halibut and salmon, fresh or frozen, destined for Minneapolis, Chicago, New York and Boston."

Another and greater difficulty was blasting the rocks from the sides of the hills and making level places upon which streets might be laid and houses be built. The site was all rocky mountain, and every bit of the town is founded on the bed rock. The sewers have had to be blasted from the sides of the hills and built up in the valleys. The same is true of the roadways in the business part of the town, the whole having required proportionately almost as much grading and blasting as the Culebra cut of the Panama canal.

In the residence section the streets are of planks resting upon a trestlework or upheld by posts. The town site, which covers about 2,000 acres, is made up of sharp hills, which run back to wooded mountains over 2,000 feet high. The place is so rough that to build solid roads through it would bankrupt the city many times over, and so the highways are wooden, looking like lines of continuous bridges. The streets run up and down and they are 16 feet wide. They rest upon posts of various heights, according to the grades and the valleys. In some places the planks are spiked to a trestlework from 10 to 20 feet high, and in others they lie on the bed rock of the hills. The planks are three inches thick and the roads are substantial enough for heavy teams and the score or more automobiles owned in the town. Prince Rupert has 21 miles of such roads, and in addition many miles more of pathways of boards five or six feet in width. The latter connect the main roads with the houses.

It was in company with Mr. J. H. Pillsbury, the civil engineer who laid out Prince Rupert, and Mr. M. J. Hobin, a member of the board of trade, that I took an automobile ride through the town. We had a two-ton seven-passenger car which seemed to me unusually wide, and I expected a collision every time another car passed. The plank road was so narrow that turning-out places have had to be built at the cross-streets and curves, and the inclines are such that we flew up and down as though we were going over the track of a giant roller-coaster. Now we would shoot around a curve where a slight skidding of the car might have hurled us into a ravine; and now climb a hill with the posts and the trestlework trembling beneath us. At one time we rode for some distance through "Lovers' Lane," a part of the 90 acres of forest that forms the public park of the city, and at another we climbed the steep slope of Acropolis Hill, although Mr. Hobin suggested we had better walk, for the road was a bit old, and the posts might be too weak to support the automobile.

It was on top of Acropolis Hill that we inspected the waterworks of the city. The supply comes from Lake Woodworth, on a little mountain five miles away; and it is brought in an eight-inch pipe across country to this reservoir. The reservoir has been dug out of the bedrock, and it contains more than a million gallons of water in addition to the usual needs of the city.

Standing upon Acropolis Hill, one has a good view of Prince Rupert. Off to the front is the harbor, sparkling in the sunlight and backed by mountainous islands of green. At the back are forest-clad hills, lost in the clouds, and between is the city, its business section made up of two and three-story frame buildings, painted in modest colors, with roofs red, brown and black. Here and there the spire of a church rises above the roofs; and should you take your glass you might pick out the signs of banks, stores, real estate offices, and, I regret to say, of saloons. As to the morality of the city, the mayor tells me that it is just medium to good and not too bad. He asserts, moreover, that during his three years of administration, although vast sums—a million dollars last year—have been spent in public improvements, there has not been one nickel of graft. I wonder!

Returning to the view, let us take a look at more of the buildings. The city hall is a three-story structure of frame, the biggest hotel has five stories and it is made of brick, while near it you can pick out a hole in the rocks that has cost the Grand Trunk Pacific railway $40,000 to make and is to form the site of a two-million-dollar hotel when the present financial stringency has passed.

The private residences of Prince Rupert include many comfortable homes. They are one and two-story frame cottages, rising out of the uneven green of the muskeg. Many have blasted out stumps in making the foundations and some of the people have built up level yards about their houses and have lawns as green and smooth as those of old England. All kinds of vegetation grow luxuriantly. The town has many beautiful flowers and the whole country is green from one end of the year to the other.

The climate of Prince Rupert is milder than that of Baltimore, Richmond or St. Louis. It is not so cold in the winter and it is more mild in the summer. The mean temperature in summer is about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and in the winter the thermometer seldom falls to below eight or ten above zero. As to rain, the town reminds me of southern Chile, where they said it rains thirteen months every year. The rainfall in some years is 110 inches or more, and just now it showers all the time. There is but little snow in the winter, although you may have two feet within a few hours. The snow melts quickly, however. There are heavy frosts on account of the moisture. The frosts sometimes cover the plank roadways to a depth of three inches, and then the people have coasting and tobogganing parties on the roller coaster highways I have described.

Prince Rupert is a healthy city. There were les than 30 deaths last year in the 6,000 population, and the births were 150. There were only five cases of typhoid fever, and three of these came from outside. The town has a hospital, which is but little used. It has a jail, an up-to-date fire department with motor engines. It has good public schools, including a high school, with a building of four stories. It has three daily papers, a public reading room, and its people are quite as intelligent and much more progressive than those of similar sized towns in the east.

For instance, the town believes in municipal ownership. It has a hydro-electric plant that cost more than a half million dollars, from which it not only supplies the several public utilities, but it also sells power to factories and individuals at $13 per horsepower per annum. The town has its own telephone and electric light plants. The telephone rates to business houses are $4.50 per month, and the plant pays a profit to the municipal treasury. The mayor tells me he hopes to put on municipal jitneys to carry the people to and from their homes along the board roads.

Prince Rupert believes in the single tax, and the most of the revenues of the city come from a tax on land only. Improvements pay nothing. The Prince Rupert hotel, for instance, cost $125,000 to build. It is on a lot 100x200, and this lot is valued at $50,000. The tax is levied on the lot only. There is nothing paid on the building. Just across the way is a vacant lot of the same size, and it pays just as much taxes as the big hotel. The result is that people cannot afford to hold valuable real estate without they improve it. The present taxes are a little over 12 mills on the dollar of assessed values, which are about 60 per cent of the real value.

Prince Rupert started with a boom. It was all planned and partially developed before a single lot was offered for sale. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway decided upon a site, and sent its engineers to clear the land, level the hills and lay out the city. The company had 24,000 acres of land, including the town site, and the first subdivision covered one-twelfth of that area. The woods were cut away, the land cleared, the business part of the city excavated and leveled and plank roads made. The future city was advertised and then auctions were held in Victoria and Vancouver. The first lots brought high prices, and the boom continued until the present financial stringency began. Now hard times have reduced the prices and progress is halted. The war has stopped business in all parts of Canada, money is tight and the people are so much affected by what is going on in Europe that they do not think or talk of anything else. Within a short time a large number of volunteers have been equipped here and sent to the front, and the same is true of Dawson in the Klondike and nearly every city in Canada.

There is no doubt, however, that Prince Rupert is bound to be a city of considerable size. The people believe that it will be a great port and that, within a short time after peace is declared, it will start on its way to becoming a city of 100,000 or more. The government experts to make large public improvements, and new buildings will be put up as soon as money grows easier. The government owns one-fourth of that city, including the most of the water front. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway is planning to erect a $2,000,000 hotel, and eventually a steamship line will be established to ply between here and the orient. There will also be steamers to the Panama canal, and a large part of the wheat crop of northern and western Canada will pass through here on its way to Europe via the canal. With a view to the future, the city is now erecting the largest floating drydock on the Pacific coast. This dock will cost over $3,000,000. It will handle ships up to 600 feet in length and 20,000 tons' capacity. The dock is almost completed. Its construction is modern, and it will be the equal of any dock of its size anywhere. The area of the dock plant is about 20 acres.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

ANURIC!

The Newest Discovery in Chemistry.

This is a recent discovery of Doctor Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation—as backache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "Anuric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a 50-cent package of "Anuric" manufactured by Dr. Pierce, or even write Dr. Pierce for a large trial package (10 cents). If you suspect kidney or bladder trouble, send him a sample of your water and describe symptoms. Dr. Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you without fee or charge.

NOTE:—"Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box—or more in extreme cases—as "Anuric" (thanks to Doctor Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector. Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine.

—Advertisement.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well, vigorous, with no more pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney disease.

For any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful. Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never tried The Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with 10c, to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. J. E. Williams Company, Dept. 381E, General P. O. Block, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive a parcel post a regular 50c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligations.

Your Bunion Can Be Cured Instant Relief Prove It At My Expense

Don't send me one cent—just let me prove it to you as I have done for 67,532 others in the last six months. I claim to have the only successful cure for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send you a treatment, entirely at my expense. I don't care how many so-called cures, or shields or pads you ever tried without success—I don't care how disgusted you feel with them all—you have not tried my cure, and I have such absolute confidence in it that I am going to send you a treatment absolutely FREE. It's a wonderful yet simple home treatment which relieves you almost instantly of all pain; it removes the cause of the bunion and thus the ugly deformity disappears—all this while you are wearing tighter shoes than ever. I know it will do all this and I want you to send for a treatment, FREE, at my expense, because I know you will then tell all your friends about it just as those 67,532 others are doing now. Write now, as this announcement may not appear in this paper again. Just send your name and address and treatment will be sent you promptly in plain sealed envelope.

FOOT REMEDY CO.
3501 W. 26th St.
Chicago

300 SONGS 10c

IF I HAD A HOME, SWEET HOME; Down Among the Sheltering Palms; Sailing Down the Chesapeake Bay; When I Was a Dreamer; There's a Mother Old and Gray; It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary; Come Over to Dover; When I Dream of Old Erin; Chinatown; Casey Jones; Sing Me the Rosary; Silver Bell; Red Wing; Silver Threads Among the Gold; California and You; When Maple Leaves are Falling; When I Lost You; This is the Life, etc. Over 300 Song Hits and PIANO MUSIC for only 10c., 3 lists 10c.
ENTERPRISE MUSIC CO., 334 B.T. Lowe Avenue, CHICAGO

Pain Paint

Send Me 10 stamps and we will send you a Paint of Wolcott's Pain Paint powders, with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia; heals hurts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents.
R. L. WOLCOTT & SON, 50 Wolcott Bldg., New York

$$ STAGE MONEY $$ Looks like the real stuff. Sample 50c, 10c, or $200 25c, $1000 for $1. $5000 $3. STR PRESS, 3505 Broadway, CHICAGO, ILL.

Given Away FREE!

Electric Starter and Lights

FREIGHT PREPAID

Missouri Valley Farmer Will Give an Overland and Ford Touring Car in Popular Contest Closing March 25.

Have you been wishing for an automobile? If so, here is your opportunity to earn one in your spare time. The Missouri Valley Farmer is going to give away, on March 25th, 1916, a new 1916 model Overland Touring Car as first prize, a Ford Touring Car as second prize, and $250 Motorcycle as third prize, besides twenty-seven other valuable rewards. Any man, woman, boy or girl is eligible to compete for these prizes. All you have to do is take subscriptions to our paper. The subscription price of Missouri Valley Farmer is 25c a year, 50c for three years, or $1.00 for six years. Each yearly subscription counts 500 points, each three-year subscription 2,000 points, and each six-year subscription 4,000 points. During the first part of the contest, or until February 26th, a special offer of double points will be in effect. In other words all subscriptions sent in between now and February 26th will count just twice as many points as our regular point scale. This is the largest number of points that will be allowed during the contest. In case of a tie for any of the prizes a prize exactly like the one tied for will be awarded to each contestant so tied.

Forty-Six Others Have Won Autos!

During the past three of four years we have given away 46 automobiles. These cars have ranged in price from $400 to $1,800. We are making this contest one of the most liberal we have ever conducted, giving two automobiles instead of one, and thus doubling the chances of the contestants to win an automobile. We will gladly furnish you with the names of our past winners so that you can investigate our contests if you wish to do so. Surely you can do as well as these past winners. No experience is necessary. Just a little perseverance is all that is required. Don't you think a prize as valuable as an Overland or a Ford automobile is worth a little effort in your spare time in taking subscriptions to our paper?

SURPRISE PACKAGE FREE

MAIL THE COUPON below with your name and address, and we will send you full information and our booklet entitled "Auto Dreams," which contains illustrations and descriptions of the automobiles and testimonial letters from our past winners. We will also give you a valuable Surprise Package Free. We are not going to tell you what it is for we want to surprise you. The signing of the coupon does not obligate you in any way. If you want an automobile don't delay but mail the coupon right now—today. It's absolutely free.

MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, 808 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, 808 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen—Please send me full information about your auto contest and send surprise package free. The signing of this coupon does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R.F.D. ..... Box .....

MUTT AND JEFF JEFF DIDN'T INTEND TO FIGHT ANYWAY

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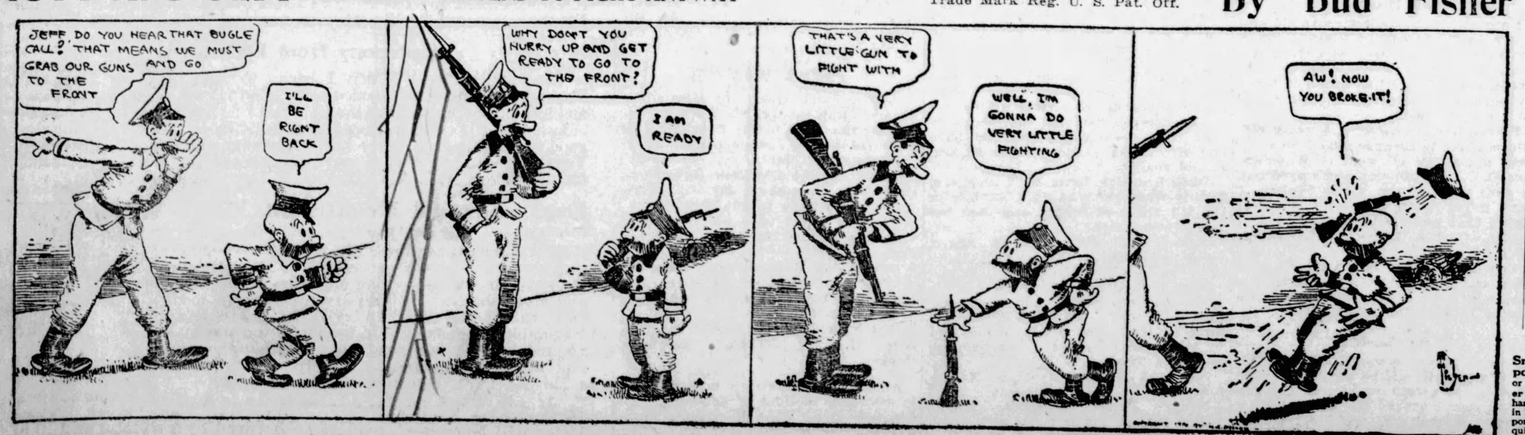
By "Bud" Fisher


JEFF, DO YOU HEAR THAT BUGLE CALL? THAT MEANS WE MUST GRAB OUR GUNS AND GO TO THE FRONT
I'LL BE RIGHT BACK
WHY DON'T YOU HURRY UP AND GET READY TO GO TO THE FRONT?
I AM READY
THAT'S A VERY LITTLE GUN TO FIGHT WITH
WELL, I'M GONNA DO VERY LITTLE FIGHTING
AW! NOW YOU BRO

Lungs Weak?

Generous Offer To Tuberculosis Sufferers of Trial of Europe's Remarkable Remedy, SANOSIN

World's noted medical scientists—Doctors Danellus, Sommerfield, Wolff, Noel, Essers Dansellus, Sommerfield, Wolff, Noel, Essers —declare SANOSIN the most effective treatment for Pulmonary ailments yet discovered. Felix Wolff, Court Physician, Director of the Sanitarium for Consumptives in Rehboldsgrun, Germany, says he has discarded all other remedies. SANOSIN has been officially recommended to the Berlin Medical Association. Dr. C. W. A. Essers Amsterdam, Holland, declares it a "Moral obligation to make SANOSIN known to the whole human race." American sufferers, rich or poor, can use this remarkable home treatment that has met with such phenomenal success in Europe. SANOSIN does its work by absorption of Germs—not an injection. Produces calm, restful sleep without Morphine or similar deadening drugs. Stops almost immediate relief from coughings, bloody spitting and night sweats. SANOSIN is proving a blessing to all suffering from Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, etc. Send for FREE BOOKLET with testimonials and explaining this treatment and how a Trial can be made in your own home at our cost. Address SANOSIN, Dept. 105, Unity Bldg., Chicago.

Show This to Some Unfortunate.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

CATARRH ASTHMA

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE

Don't have an operation or continue to suffer with agonizing gasping for breath, coughing, spitting, dripping in the throat, discharge from the nose, head noises, scabs in the nose, fainting, etc. Gorham's Home Remedy for Catarrh and Asthma, brings quick relief and restores health. Send your name and address and a Free Trial Package and book in plain wrapper will be mailed you.

Thos. G. Parris, 126 PARRIS BLDG., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

MONDAY, Jan. 24.—Senate.—Brig. Gens. Crozier and Macomb discussed army reorganization before military committee.

House—Resumed debate on Shackleford $25,000,000 good roads bill. Military and naval affairs committees continued hearings on national defense.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.—Senate.—Public lands committee reported water power bill recognizing jurisdiction of both state and federal governments over water power sites. Postoffice committee recommended deposits of postal savings funds in federal reserve banks.

House.—Rivers and harbors committee herd Representative Summers on Trinity river project. Republican Leader Mann made a speech advocating preparedness. Representative Bennet, New York, defended German-Americans in a speech. Passed the Shackleford $25,000,000 god roads bill, 281 to 81, three members voting "present."

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.—Senate.—Foreign relations committee discussed Colombian, Nicaraguan and Haitien treaties. Senator Hitchcock proposed amendment to Philippine bill granting independence in from two to four years.

House.—Military and naval committees heard witnesses on the state of national defense. Secretary Garrison urged the inter-state commerce committee to revise the general dam act in the interest of water power development. Debate child labor bill without final action.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.—Senate.—Petitions bearing a million names and protesting against war munitions shipments were presented and resulted in vigorous debate. Debate on Philippine independence bill was resumed.

House.—Admiral Griffin, chief of navy engineering bureau testified before naval committee. Gen. Wood told military committee army should be recruited to full strength before a reserve is enrolled. Postal committee favorably reported postoffice appropriation bill providing that railroads be paid for mail transportation by space.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.—Senate.—Senator Sherman, Republican, introduced a resolution of protest against reported renewed demands by Japan on China. Senator Tillman praised Secretary Daniels in a speech on the navy and attacked former Secretary Meyer. Senator Walsh assailed Great Britain's interference with neutral trade and introduced a bill to prohibit commercial intercourse with nations hindering American commerce. Senator La Follette introduced a bill to create a tariff commision.

House.—Military and naval leaders asked for revision of the workmen's compensation law. Republican Leader Mann defended President Wilson's preparedness views against an attack by Representative Dies, an anti-preparedness Democrat.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.—Senate.—Senator Newlands introduced a resolution for a co-ordination of the committee on national defense measures. Debate continued on Philippine bill. Urgent deficiency bill carrying $13,523,247 passed. Acting chairman Overman of judiciary committee announced he expected to appoint a subcommittee of five to consider the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme court.

House—Representative Foss of Illinois eulogized former President McKinley in observance of his birthday. Representative Henry made a speech favoring an embargo on war munitions. Representative Flood introduced bill to tax manufacture of arms for the European belligerents.

GERMANY CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY OF KAISER

Berlin, Jan. 28.—(By Wireless.)—All Germany celebrated Emperor William's birthday yesterday. He is 57 years old. Berlin is bedecked with flags and bunting. Religious services were held in the cathedrals and churches. The emperor issued several hundred amnesty decrees and received congratulatory messages from all parts of the empire.

DEMANDS KAISER CALL IT ILLEGAL

Wilson Won't Settle Lusitania Case Without Specific Characterization.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Germany must specifically characterize the sinking of the Lusitania as an illegal act. Until she does so there can be no final agreement of the dispute growing out of the torpedoing of the big Cunarder.

This is the "last word" of President Wilson. It was personally conveyed to Ambassador von Bernstorff today by Secretary Lansing.

Won't Accept Berlin's View.

The latter explained the President considered the general character of the Lusitania proposals contained in the latest "informal" communication from the Berlin foreign office satisfactory. But he positively declined to permit the passing over of the question of responsibility in the manner that Berlin has suggested.

Germany has failed anywhere to accept responsibility for violating international law and, while agreeing to pay indemnity for the American lives lost when the Lusitania went to the bottom off the Irish coast, indicated it did so more as an "act of grace" than as a "justified legal obligation."

The memorandum, as finally approved by the ambassador and his secreary, will be sent through to the Berlin foreign office in the state department code for approval there. If accepted by the German chancellor, it will be possible to write "finis" on the entire controversy, as the actual fixing of the amount of the indemnity to be paid can easily be done.

No More Concessions.

It is understood that Count von Bernstorff already has sent word to his home government that today's memorandum is "the last word" of President Wilson; that no further concessions can be expected here, and that he strongly recommends that the position of the United States be agreed to.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, Jan. 31.—Wheat prices were on the upturn again today. Cables were irregular, spot wheat being unchanged to 1½d higher. The greatest strength was manifested in the May option. Outside markets were strong. The bulk of the buying was on the opening prices. Trade was dull although the general tenor of the market was strong. Opening prices here were ½c higher for cash, ⅜c for May and ½c for July.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 31.	Close Jan. 29.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.38	1.38	1.34½	1.34½	1.37½
May	1.41⅝	1.41⅝	1.38	1.38	1.41
July	1.31½	1.31½	1.28¼	1.29	1.31
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	79¼	80¼
May	83⅝	83⅝	81¼	81½	82⅞
July	83½	81½	81¼	81½	83⅛
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	52½	53⅛
May	56¼	56¼	53	53⅛	56
July	52½	52½	50	50½	52⅛
Clover Seed—					
Prime	12.00	....	....	12.10	11.90
Jan.	12.00	....	....	12.00	11.90
Feb.	12.00	....	....	12.00	11.90
Mar.	11.77	....	....	11.75	11.70
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	1.01	1.01½
Alsike—					
Prime	10.25	....	....	10.20	10.25
Feb.	10.25	....	....	10.20	10.25
Mar.	10.30	....	....	10.25	10.30
Timothy—					
Prime	3.80	....	....	3.80	3.80
Feb.	3.80	....	....	3.80	3.80
Mar.	3.80	....	....	3.80	3.80

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.34⅝	1.35½	1.31½	1.31⅞	1.34⅝
July	1.25⅝	1.26½	1.22⅞	1.23⅞	1.25⅝
Corn—					
May	81¼	81⅝	79⅜	79½	81¼
July	81⅝	81⅝	79½	79½	80⅞
Oats—					
May	53¼	53⅜	50¼	50⅝	53¼
July	49¼	48½	47	47⅝	49⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	21.00	21.15	20.25	20.25	21.10
May	20.60	20.60	20.50	20.50	20.57
Lard—					
Jan.	10.12	10.17	10.05	10.05	10.30
May	10.52	10.52	10.30	10.30	10.55
Ribs—					
Jan.	....	....	....	10.57	10.70
May	11.10	11.10	10.90	10.90	11.05

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.29⅝	1.32¼
July	....	....	....	1.27⅝	1.30⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.30	1.32⅝
July	....	....	....	1.28⅞	1.30⅛

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30c; solid pack, 32c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18½@19c; Yor state, 19@20c; brick, 20c; limburger, New York, 21b., 20c, Wisconsin, 1-lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh candled, 34c; strictly fresh, 34c; storage, 24c; quality, 25c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.
Beans—G en, $3.75.
York State Cabbage—1c per pound, Danish seed.
Carrots—50c bushel.
California Celery—Large, per doz., 75c@$1.00; Michigan, 35@75c doz.
Cauliflower—$1.75@2.00 per doz.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.
Lettuce—Leaf, 4?c pound.
Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.50 case.
Florida Head Lettuce—Per hamper, $2.75.
Mushrooms—50@60c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.25@2.75.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.60.
Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 60c.
Florida Peas—$4.00 hamper.
Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 45c.
Potatoes—$3.00 per sack.
New Bermuda Potatoes—$8.50.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 25c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Florida Tomatoes—Per 8-lb. basket, 60c.
Turnips—New, 60c per bu.
Hubbard Squash—3c per lb.
Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, 85c@$1.
Shallots—Per doz., 45c.
Rhubarb—80c per doz.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8¼@9c; heavy and rough, 8@8¼c.
Calves—12@13c.
Fowls—Live, 13@14c; dressed, 17@24c.
Turkeys—Alive, 22c; dressed, 29c.
Geese—Alive, 14@15c.
Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.
Yearling lambs, 10@11c; spring lambs, 14c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—8@8½c.
Rabbits—$2.25 per dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11½c.
Fat Bacon—14¼c.
Lean Bacon—19½c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 15½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 11½c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 113½c; inside, 22¼c; knuckles, 19½c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugars, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 6c; bullheads, 8c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 31.—Flour, unsettled; spring patents, $6.80@7.20; winter patents, $6.45@6.85; winter straights, $6.20@6.40; Kansas straights, $6.35@6.60. Pork, steady; mess, $20.00@20.50; family, $22.00@24.00; short clear, $19.50@23.00. Beef, steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.50@19.00. Lard, steady; middle west, $10.40@10.50. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, steady; No. 1, $1.22½@1.25; No. 2, $1.15; No. 3, $1; shipping, 85@90c. Hides, firm; Bogota, 31@31½c; Central America, 31c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c. Butter, barely steady; receipts, 3,940 tubs; creamery, extras, (92 score) 31@31½c; creamery (higher scoring) 32@32½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 26@27c. Eggs, unsettled; receipts, 5,008 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 31@32c; extra firsts, 29@30c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 26@27c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 38@39c; nearby hennery, browns, 33@35c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 265 packages; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 18@18¼c; do., average fancy, 17⅝@18c; do., current make, specials, 17⅞c; do., average run, 17@17½c. Live poultry, prices unsettled; dressed, strong; fresh killed chickens, 16½@27c; fowls, 14@19½c; turkeys, 27@28c.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; steady; top, $9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; steady; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $8.25@8.30; light Yorkers, $7.65@7.85; pigs, $6.75@7.00; roughs, $5.50@7.35. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; steady; top sheep, $8.00; top lambs, $11.00. Calves—Receipts, 500; steady; good to choice veals, $11.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 63,000; slow; bulk, $7.80@8.00; light, $7.40@8.00; mixed, $7.65@8.05; heavy, $7.65@8.05; rough, $7.65@7.80; pigs, $5.85@7.00. Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; strong; native beef steers, $6.40@9.75; cows and heifers, $3.20@8.15; calves, $7.30@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; firm; wethers, $7.35@8.00; lambs, $8.30@10.75.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300; slow; prime steers, $8.40@8.85; shipping, $7.05@8.35; butchers, $6.75@8.15; heifers, $5.75@7.50; cows, $3.25@6.50; bulls, $4.50@6.75; stock heifers, $4.50@5.50; stockers and heifers, $5.75@7.25; fresh cows and springers slow; $50@95. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; slow; $4.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; active; heavy and mixed, $8.35; Yorkers, $7.50@8.35; pigs, $7.25@7.50; roughs, $7.00@7.25; stags, $4.50@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; sheep and choice lambs active; lambs, $7.50@11.25; yearlings, $8.50@9.75; wethers, $7.75@8.00; ewes, $4.00@7.50; sheep, mixed, $7.50@7.75

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 40 cars; market slow and steady; choice fat steers, $7.50@8.10; Good to choice butcher steers, $7.00@7.75; fair to good butcher steers, $6.00@7.00; Good to choice heifers, $6.00@7.00; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@7.00; good to choice cows, $5.25@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.50@5.25; common cows, $3.50@4.25. Calves—Receipts, 300; market, firm; good to choice veal calves, $11.00@11.50; fair to good, $9.00@11.00.

EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE THIS SPLENDID NEW INVENTION

COMFORT ALUMINUM HOT WATER BOTTLE

TOOTHACHE OR NEURALGIA.
The genial warmth of the Comfort against the cheek checks the pain.

RHEUMATISM.
Old people will appreciate the Comfort. It stimulates the sluggish blood and brings relief.

FEVER OR SUNSTROKE.
The Comfort may be filled with ice and applied to the head.

HEAT OVER A LAMP.
At night the Comfort may be placed over a lamp or stove if there is no hot water handy.

The "Comfort" is the only Hot Water Bottle of its kind. The main talking point besides its lasting qualities is its shape. No other hot water bottle is built like the "Comfort." And everybody can appreciate the advantage of its curves.

The "Comfort" is an ideal Hot Water Bottle. It is one of those articles that every home needs but very often does not have. The reason for this is that no one thinks of a hot water bottle until he needs it and then is too ill to get it. So, very many homes struggle along without it.

Saves Many a Doctor Bill

The "Comfort" will save the mother a lot of anxiety and more than a few doctor bills. It brings almost instant relief for cramps, colic, and a number of kindred ills. The quick application of the "Comfort" in many instances will render a doctor's visit unnecessary.

Heated Over a Lamp

The "Comfort" may be heated quickly over a lamp at night or may be placed right on the stove empty for a few minutes until it becomes thoroughly heated, if there is no hot water ready. This is a convenient feature that always saves prowling about a cold house in the dead of night to light a fire and heat water.

CRAMPS OR INDIGESTION
The Comfort Fits Over the stomach lightly and brings instant relief.

BACKACHE OR LUMBAGO
The Comfort fits the small of the back easily. You can lie down on the Comfort.

Can't Leak
Can't Rust

SIDE VIEW OF THE COMFORT HOT WATER BOTTLE

COLD FEET OR CHILLS
No one should go to bed with cold feet. The Comfort is useful in all seasons.

COLIC.
The Comfort eases the colic and soothes the baby, giving mother her needed rest

FOR BLADE READERS ONLY
A Special Offer by the Weekly Itself

Post-paid **98c**

This Is Really a Tremendous Value

Soft Flannelette Cover

The "Comfort" is covered with a soft flannelette bag that moderates the heat and prevents the hot metal from coming in direct contact with the flesh. The aluminum absorbs the heat and stays hot for hours. You can lie on the "Comfort" in perfect ease and security. There's nothing to burst or leak.

Easily Filled, Easily Emptied

To fill the "Comfort" remove screw-top and hold under a hot water faucet or teakettle spout. It may be placed on the table while filling, as it stands alone. This feature prevents scalding. It is quick and handy.

Can't Rust, Can't Leak

The "Comfort" is made of pure Aluminum, which never rusts or corrodes. Long after the ordinary rubber bottle has come to holes, the "Comfort" will be as good as new. The few drops of water that remain in the bottle after it has been drained cannot hurt it in the least. The "Comfort" is practically indestructible—the guarantee is your protection.

The Unique Shape

The "Comfort" is built like no other hot water bottle. The top is curved convexly and the bottom is a hollow curve that fits all parts of the body comfortably. It is thin and light and rests easily on tired muscles.

Endorsed by Physicians—A Home Necessity

Send 98c Cents, Money Order, or Stamps to WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU, Toledo, Ohio.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS IN MONTH OF FEBRUARY

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE.

SURELY no one who turns toward the heavens on any clear evening of the present month can fail to be impressed by the wonderful beauty of the celestial objects that now fill the winter skies. At no time of any year will he ever witness this spectacle in greater brilliance.

The February Stars.

It is only during the evenings of February that the train of bright winter constellations form a complete band across the southern heavens, from the west to the east, and that the magnificent Orion, Sirius, Gemini and Capella are in their highest positions in the heavens.

Always during this mid-winter month the whole heavens are filled with these brilliant winter stars, but it is seldom, indeed, that no less than four of the brightest planets are also seen shinging in the evening heavens, as we see them now.

High in the east, the red planet Mars shines out with six times the brightness of a first-magnitude star. Almost on the meridian in the south is the whiter Saturn, which, though less brilliant than Mars, is still nearly twice as bright as a star of the first magnitude. And in the west there is seen a pair of most beautiful objects, made up of the brilliant, silvery Venus and the golden Jupiter.

From a very little watching, the observer will find that Venus is moving rapidly eastward among the stars.

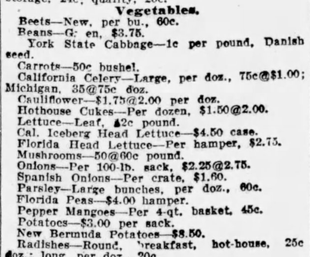


Figure 2.—Region within which the solar eclipse of February 3 is visible, and the path of the moon's shadow on the earth.

While, at the beginning of the month, it is far to the west of Jupiter, it will rapidly overtake and pass the giant planet and soon be found far east of it. The observer will find it very interesting to watch these two bright planets as they first draw nearer together and afterward separate from one another. Their closest approach will occur on February 13, at 10 p. m., when they will be seen separated by a distance considerably less than the diameter of the moon, the silvery Venus being then north of Jupiter.

For several days before and after this date the two objects will form a conspicuous and beautiful star figure in the evening sky.

The Total Eclipse of the Sun.

In the forenoon of February 3 the moon will pass between the earth and the sun, and at all points within a long, narrow strip on the surface of the earth will completely blot out the sun's light. The shadow will first strike the earth at the point A (Figure 2) at 9 hours 29 minutes 12 seconds a. m. (Eastern standard time.) It will sweep over the turning earth, crossing the extreme northwest corner of South America, pass diagonally across the entire North Atlantic ocean, and will finally leave the earth at the point B at 12 hours 31 minutes 0 seconds p. m.

The eclipse is an interesting and important one, for from certain points within the path the sun will be hidden for no less than 2 minutes 36 seconds.

To all observers, within the path A M B the sun will be completely covered by the moon. If we move over the earth farther and farther north of this path, we will, as it were, look more and more over the upper edge of our moon and thus see our satellite displaced downward upon the sun's disc. To all observers in the United States the moon will thus be seen to pass across only the lower part of the sun and the eclipse will hence, from this country, appear as a partial eclipse only. Finally, if the observer is north of the line R S T, the moon will be lowered so far in the heavens that it will pass completely the sun. To such observers the eclipse will be wholly invisible.

Observers within the United States can estimate the times at which the eclipse begins and ends at their stations by the help of Figure 3. The lines running from right to left indicate the times of beginning and the vertical lines the times of ending. By measuring the proportional distances from his location to the two adjacent lines in each case he can find the times within two or three minutes.

For example, at Philadelphia we find:

Edge of moon first touches edge of sun and eclipse begins (first contact), 10 hours 15 minutes a. m.

Edge of moon passes off edge of sun (last contact), 12 hours 27 minutes p. m.

The appearance of the eclipse as seen from Philadelphia is shown in Figure 4. The eclipse will begin when the moon's center is at a and end when this is at b; the greatest obscuration will occur when our satellite has reached the position c. Observers in the northern part of our country will see less of the sun covered than is here shown, while to those in the southern states the obscuration will be greater. From no point within the United States will the eclipse be total, but from all points it will be visible as a more or less striking partial eclipse.

The Planets in February.

Mercury will come into conjunction with the sun and enter the morning sky on February 5. It reaches western elongation on March 1, and for the last few days of February may be seen shining brightly in the southeast for more than an hour before sunrise.

Venus, Jupiter and Saturn all shine brightly in the evening sky in excellent position for observation.

Mars is running rapidly westward and during the month will pass from Leo into Cancer. Its nearest approach to the earth of the ntire year will occur on February 9, at 6 a. m., at which time it will be but 60,000,000 miles away from us.

Why February Is the Shortest Month.

In all the earliest calendars the month was the number of days in one lunation—that is, from full moon to full moon, or from new to new. As it is impossible to fix an exact number of such months into a year it was necessary to arbitrarily add or drop a lunar month from the calendar from time to time.

The resulting inextricable confusion was first remedied in B. C. 45 by Julius Caesar, who wholly discarded the moon from the calendar, adopting 365¼ days as the length of the year, the extra quarter of a day being readily allowed for by making each fourth year 366 days long. February at this time contained 30 days, and our seventh month also 30; Caesar named the latter July, after himself, and that it might be as long as any other month he transferred to it a day from February, leaving the latter with but 29.

His successor, Augustus Caesar, in like manner, took possession of the following month, naming it August, and that it also might be as long as any month he borrowed still another day from February to add to his own month, leaving the former month with but 28 days.

In the present year, however, February will contain 29 days, as 1916 is a leap year.

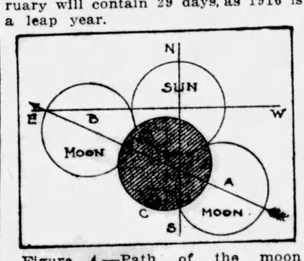


Figure 4.—Path of the moon across the sun, as viewed from Philadelphia on the morning of February 3.

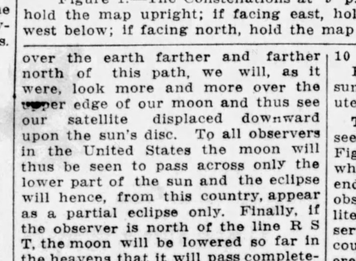


Figure 1.—The Constellations at 9 p. m., February 1. (If facing south, hold the map upright; if facing east, hold east below; if facing west, hold west below; if facing north, hold the map inverted.

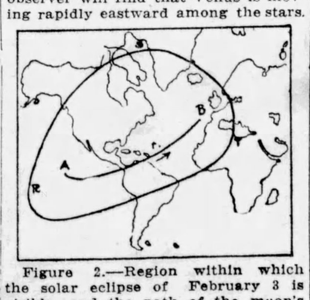


Figure 3.—Showing the (Eastern Standard) times of the beginning and ending of the eclipse of February 3 for all points within the United States.

TO BUILD $1,500,000 NAVE

Trustees of St. John the Divine Now Call for Bids.

New York, Jan. 27.—Fourteen years after the laying of the cornerstone of the $6,000,000 cathedral of St. John the Divine, trustees of the cathedral today called for bids for the building of the nave at a contemplated cost of $1,500,000.

The nave will be the longest section of the great cathedral and will be 250 feet in length, 150 feet wide and 180 feet high. It will be constructed in Gothic style. The parts of the cathedral already completed, the choir and transept, are in Romanesque style.

ECZEMA IS ONLY SKIN DEEP

CRANOLENE Kills Itching Germ

No internal medicine will cure *Eczema*—Only by the application of *Cranolene* can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. **You pay us no money until you say you are cured.** *Write today for Free supply.*

MILLS CHEMICAL CO., 734 Mills Bldg., Girard, Kan.

Show This to Some Unfortunate Eczema Sufferer

Mr. H. C. Atteberry, Lilac, Neb., writes: "I have used sample box of Cranolene. It has done me more good than anything I have ever used. Enclosed find $5 to pay for the good you've already done me." Postal will bring you FREE what Mr. Atteberry gratefully paid $5.00 for.

TETANUS TAKES NEW FORM

Disease Appears in Another Guise, Says French Scientist.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Prof. Laveran, of the Pasteur institute, described at a meeting of the Academy of Science yesterday a new form of tetanus, which has been investigated by Dr. Bazy.

It makes its appearance from 30 to 50 days after the wound had been received, whether the patient had a preventive injection of the serum or not, and it can occur without apparent cause, although it manifests itself more frequently after operation or on the fresh outbreak of inflammation in wounds

GALL STONES AVOID OPERATIONS (No Oil)

If you have Gallstone Pains or Aches in Stomach, Back Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Appendicitis, Yellow, Sallow or Itchy Skin or Bad Color. Send today for our Liver-Gall Book FREE. Gallstone for STOMACH SUFFERERS Remedy Co., Dept. B-73, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says, "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh-sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises, simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

Goes to the Root of

Stopped-up noses
Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
Nasal discharges
Hawking and spitting
Snoring at night
Bad breath
Frequent colds
Difficult breathing
Smothering sensation in dreams
Sudden fits of sneezing
Dry mucus in nose
and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
7490 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name .....
Address .....
.....

FREE to the RUPTURED

5,000 Sufferers to Get Free Trial Plapao

No Need To Go Through Life Wearing a Useless Truss

This generous offer is made by the inventor of a wonderful "all-day-and night"-working method which is to be used to tone up and strengthen the relaxed muscles, thereafter doing away with painful trusses altogether, and the necessity for dangerous operations.

NOTHING TO PAY

To the first 5,000 sufferers who write—Mr. Stuart will send a sufficient quantity of the Plapao, without charge to enable you to give it a thorough test. You pay nothing for this trial of Plapao, now, or ever.

STOP USING A TRUSS

Yes, stop it, you know by your own experience, it is only a makeshift, a false prop against a collapsing wall, and that it is undermining your health because it tends to retard the circulation of the blood. Why, then, continue to wear it? Here is a better way, which you can now prove for yourself, free of charge.

USED FOR A DOUBLE PURPOSE

First: The primary and most important object of the PLAPAO-PADS is to keep constantly applied to the relaxed muscles the medication called Plapao, which is contractive in nature, and taken together with the ingredients in the medicated mass is intended to increase the circulation of the blood, thus revivifying the tissues and restoring them to their normal strength and elasticity. Then, and not until then, can you expect the rupture to disappear.

Second: Being made self-adhesive, purposely to prevent the pad from shifting, they have therefore proven to be an important adjunct in retaining rupture that cannot be held by a truss. Hundreds of people, old and young, have gone before an officer qualified to acknowledge oaths, and sworn that the PLAPAO-PADS cured their ruptures—some of them the most aggravated cases and of long standing.

CONTINUOUS NIGHT-AND-DAY ACTION

A striking feature of the Plapao-Pad treatment is the comparatively short time it takes to get results.

This is because the action is continuous—night and day, throughout the whole of the 24 hours. There is no inconvenience, no discomfort, no pain. Yet minute after minute—whilst you are going about your daily duties—even whilst you are sleeping—this wonderful remedy is invisibly infusing the abdominal muscles with the new life and strength they require to perform their rightful function of keeping the bowels in place without the artificial support of a truss or device of any kind.

THE PLAPAO-PAD EXPLAINED

The principle upon which the Plapao-Pad works can be easily figured out by noting the accompanying illustration, and reading the following explanation.

The PLAPAO-PAD is made of a strong flexible material which is designed to conform to the movements of the body, and be perfectly comfortable to wear. Its inside surface is adhesive (similar to, yet quite different from an adhesive plaster)—to prevent the Pad "B" from shifting and getting out of place.

"A" is the

CITY IS SWEPT CLEAN OF HOMES AS DAM BURSTS

Otay Valley in California Is Devastated; Half Hundred Drowned and Loss of Millions.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 31.—Property los estimated at $2,000,000, the drowning of 50 persons, the desolation of the fertile Otay valley, with Otay City swept clean of houses, and half of Tiajuana, Mexico, denuded of houses, was the net result of the devastation caused by the bursting of the Otay dam Thursday.

Twenty-ono bodies of Otay inhabitants have been recovered. Eleven have been identified as Joseph Monsto, an employe of the Daneiri winery; Rosa Monsto, his daughter; J. J. Daub, rancher; Margaret H. Daub, his wife; Carlos Bega, an employe of the Daneiri winery; Carlos Acalla, an employe of the Otay winery; W. J. Gallgher, pipe walker, and four Japanese ranchers. Eight bodies brought here, mostly Japanese and Mexicans, have not been identified.

Of the 10 persons reported drowned in the San Luisrey cloudburst, one body has been recovered. The number of dead in Tiajuana has not been learned.

Martial law has been declared in the Otay valley and in districts affected by the flood. United States sailors and marines are on guard with loaded rifles, instructed to shoot any looters on sight.

Three thousand persons are homeless. Rescue expeditions from San Diego are supplying them with food and shelter.

The Tiajuana race track is under four feet of water. All the buildings are gone except the grandstand and stables. The grandstand was partly wrecked. The plant was completed about a month ago and cost a quarter of a million dollar.

DEFENDS GERMAN-AMERICAN

Representative Says the Majority of Them Are Loyal.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Representative Bennet of New York, Republican, defended German-Americans in the house yesterday, against charges of unneutrality. The large body of them, he said, are loyal to America and ask only that the administration's dealings with all foreign countries shall be the same.

LEARN TO PLAY PIANO OR ORGAN IN A FEW HOURS

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in an hour or two.

Send us your name and address on a postal card or in a letter, and we shall send you our guide and three sheets of music, absolutely free of charge.

Address: Numeral Method Music Co., 801F Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.

BRITISH LABOR VOTES DOWN CONSCRIPTION

Bristol, England, Jan. 27.—By an overwhelming majority of 1,577,000, the Trades Union conference, in session here, today adopted resolutions opposing compulsory military service in Great Britain.

The vote on resolutions was as follows:

Against conscription, 1,796,000.

For conscription, 219,000.

The announcement of the result of the ballot was greeted with cheers which lasted for five minutes.

Though the conference yesterday adopted resolutions pledging its support to the government in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion, its action in condemning compulsory military service was a foregone conclusion from the time the meetings began here.

The delegates, representing all branches of English labor, were determined to show their opposition to conscription, even in the modified form proposed by Premier Asquith and his cabinet colleagues. Several speakers opposed the resolution and urged the delegates, representing more than 2,000,000 workers, to support the government, or, at least, refrain from active opposition.

MINE FIRE, RAGING SIXTY YEARS, BURNS THROUGH CONCRETE WALL

Lansford, Pa., Jan. 31.—The famous mine fire which has been raging now for more than 60 years, and which started at Summit Hill, near the spot where Phillip Ginter discovered anthracite coal in 1791, has burned the immense concrete wall which the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company sank in front of it, deep down into the earth, several years ago, at a cost of more than a million dollars. It is now threatening the mammoth vein in the Panther Creek valley, the largest and richest vein of anthracite in the world.

The wall, which was sunk into the ground to a depth of 100 feet, was 15 feet thick, of solid concrete, and experts believed that the subterranean fire would never eat through it, but that it would prevent it from spreading any farther and eventually extinguish it. The fact that the flames have eaten through this huge barrier has caused grave fears among the Lehigh Coal and Navigation officials, who are now putting forth every possible effort to prevent the fire from getting into the vast beds of anthracite in the vicinity.

A large force of men are at work drilling holes deep into the earth, and into these openings water and slush is being poured directly on the subterranean fire in the hope of preventing a rapid spread, if impossible to extinguish it. Already this fire has destroyed millions of dollars, while the 60-year fight to extinguish it has cost enormous sums.

BRANDS WILSON AS A DREAMER

Representative Humphrey Says Mexican Policy Shows Weakness.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Characterizing President Wilson as a scholar, dreamer and theorist, Representative Humphrey of Washington today flayed the administration's Mexican policy in the house.

Humphrey declared the President's procedure in Mexico has shown "weakness, uncertainty, vaccillation, an uncontrollable desire to intermeddle in Mexican affairs."

Early and adequate reply to the critics of the administration policy in Mexico was promised by Representative Flood, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee. As spokesman for the administration, Flood declared "watchful waiting" would be fully justified and that it was "the only course that could have been followed with honor."

WARNS BRITAIN OF MAIL SEIZURE

New Note Declares America Will Not Admit Right to Peremptory Search.

Washington, 28.—Administration officials were hopeful today that Great Britain and her allies will heed the United States protest against interference with American mails.

With the text of instructions sent Ambassador Page at London before the public, Secretary Lansing and his assistants were hopeful that the allies would realize that public sentiment in this country would endorse it in its entirety and that material concessions would yet be made. It is not expected that any formal reply will be made to the protest for some time, inasmuch as England is consulting France on the subject.

The protest is the most vigorous yet sent to London, the use of the term "vexatiously inquisitorial" being stronger than any suggestion yet made in the communications between London and Washington.

300 SONGS FOR 10c

LOVE, WAR, SENTIMENTAL

I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier—There's a Girl in the Heart of Maryland—As the Lusitania Went Down—Dear Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm—Stand Up For Uncle Sam—It's a Long Long Way to Tipperary—Sailing Down the Chesapeake Bay—Don't Take My Darling Boy Away—When It's Apple Blossom Time in Normandy—They All Sang "Annie Laurie"—I'll Return Mother Darling to You—There's a Mother Old and Gray Who Needs Me—I'm On My Way to Dublin Bay—Down Among the Sheltering Palms—When You're a Long Long Way From Home—When You Wore a Tulip and I Wore a Big Red Rose—If I Had a Home Sweet Home—When I Was a Dreamer—Where the River Shannon Flows—I Want to Go Back to Michigan—I Love the Whole United States—Till Sands of Desert Grow Cold—Will the Angels Let Me Play Silver Threads Among the Gold—When Maple Leaves Were Falling—When I Dream of Old Erin—Come Over to Dover—This is the Life—Little lost Sister—California and You—Sing Me the Rosary—When I Lost You—Chinatown My Chinatown—I Want a Little Bungalow—Roll Along Harvest Moon—Casey Jones—Silver Bell—and 260 other BIG HITS, and PIANO MUSIC. ALL for 10 CENTS—3 for 20c. Address HOME MUSIC CO. 29 S. CLINTON ST. CHICAGO.

JAPAN RENEWS SEVEN DEMANDS

Tokio Again Asks China to Grant Concessions Refused Last Spring.

London, Jan. 26.—The Japanese government has delivered to the Chinese minister in Tokio for transmission to his government a note embodying seven demands which are included in the Japanese program of last spring, the Manchester Guardian learns from far eastern sources.

On Jan. 18, 1915, Japan presented to China a list of 21 demands arranged in five groups. The first group related to the Shantung province and to the conceding to Japan of rights and privileges previously enjoyed by Germany in Shantung as well as new prerogatives.

Group two related to South Manchuria, and to concessions there for leasing of property, trading, railroad operation and construction, the appointment of Japanese as political, financial and military advisers and other concessions. This group also included demands for special rights to be granted to Japanese regarding inner Mongolia.

Group three referred to the Hanyeh-Ping company.

Group four, known as the "special group" demanded that China proclaim that hereafter she would not yield or lease any coastal territory to any power.

Group five, known as the "general group," was the one which aroused most vigorous protests from the Chinese government. It contained seven articles, the first regarding the employment by China of Japanese as advisers; the second, the construction of the Japanese hospitals, churches and schools in China; third, the employment of Japanese in the police departments in the large centers; fourth, China to purchase a certain proportion of war munitions from Japan; fifth, Japan's right to construct certain railroads in China; sixth, concessions to Japan in the province of Fukien, and seventh, the right of Japanese subjects to propagate Buddahism in China.

The United States government addressed a note to Japan with regard to the demands made on China, querying in particular in respect to three points: the selection of foreign advisers by China, the purchase of war munitions and the question of foreign loans. The Japanese government replied to the note on March 22.

On May 25 two treaties between Japan and China, together with 13 notes, were signed in the Chinese foreign office, covering, it was announced, the practical conclusions reached on the Japanese demands, of which, however, five articles were left for ulterior argument. It was understood at the time that the articles for consideration were those of group five.

The articles in this group were originally seven in number, but it was later stated that article three had been eliminated and that article six had been displaced by pledges that China would undertake no military or naval preparations, nor authorize foreigners to undertake such preparations, on the Fukien coast in the future. It is possible that the seven demands alluded to in the "Manchester Guardian's" articles were the original seven of group five.

His Appointment to Supreme Court Surprises

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

NAMES BRANDEIS FOR HIGH COURT

President Appoints First Jew to Vacancy on United States Supreme Bench.

BY J. A MATHEWS.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Louis D. Brandeis has been nominated for United States supreme court judge, to succeed the late Justice Lamar.

The nomination was a surprise. A fight will be made on his confirmation. He was one time slated for the cabinet.

The nomination of Brandeis is credited to some clever boosting on part of Norman Hapgood and a group of advanced progressive thinkers in the Democratic party. From time to time there have been hints that Brandeis might be named, in Harper's Weekly, edited by Hapgood, who is known to be very close to the President and who has been in Washington. But the many senators and others who have conferred with the President on the matter never got any intimation as to the possibility of this appointment.

But the many senators and others who have conferred with the President on the matter never got any intimation as to the possibility of this appointment.

Brandeis was very popular in the early part of the Wilson administration and was slated for the cabinet, in the first slate made up. He was first put down for attorney general, then for secretary of interior and finally for secretary of commerce. A united protest from every Democratic organization in New England alone prevented his selection. The Democratic organization of every state in New England joined in a protest against him on the ground that he was not representative of Democrats.

Brandeis' selection will undoubtedly have a depressing effect on the trust magnates whose interests will be involved in the Harvester and Steel Trust case to be argued soon. The Harvester case at the first argument divided the court evenly, one justice not sitting. It was ordered reargued.

Mr. Brandeis is a lawyer who has been much in public life during the last few years not only in legal work but in various movements for social betterment. He is a Kentuckian by birth and is sixty years old. He was born and educated in Louisville and later at Harvard university and in 1878 began practicing law in Boston.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?

Catarrh Specialist Sproule made an offer of Free Catarrh Treatment in the Toledo Weekly Blade last month to all who asked for it. Since then he has daily received many, many grateful letters.

One man says, "Your treatment worked like magic on me." Another writes, "I am entirely rid of the nasty Catarrh that bothered me for 25 years." And so the letters come, one and all, telling of the benefits received. So impressed has Specialist Sproule been, by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade readers, that he has decided to make his offer again. On page six of this issue, you will find it. Read it all and then send for the Free Treatment.

RISKING THEIR LIVES, PROVE CHOLERA CURE

Three French Physicians Have Serum for Scourge.

Paris, Jan. 26.—A cure for cholera, the deadliest scourge known to science, has been discovered by three French physicians attached to the Tunis branch of the Pasteur institute, according to information given out here today.

The three scientists, Dr. Nicolle, Dr. Conor and Dr. Concell, risked their lives during their experiments by inoculating themselves with cholera germs.

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TIRES, lamps, wheels, parts and supplies at half usual prices. A few good second hand bicycles taken in trade $3 to $5 to clear.

Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you write and learn our wonderful new offers, low prices and liberal terms. A postal brings everything. Write now.

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YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD for 60 days. Send name and address and receive ten 10c packages of Native Herbs, 200 tablets. For Constipation, Rheumatism, Liver, Kidneys and Family use; sell friends and neighbors at 10c each; keep 50c as your profit; remit 50c. An unusual offer. Don't miss it. Write today.

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CHAIN STORES CO., Box 182 Richmond, Va.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

SEE SERIOUS COMPLICATION IN APPAM CASE

Washington Up Against Entirely New Phase of International Problem Through Entry of Prize.

Norfolk, Feb. 1.—The British liner Appam, which was reported to have been lost off the African coast, arrived in port today a German prize of war

It was reported when the Appam steamed into port with a German prize crew on board, the German flag at her masthead, that she had been captured by a German submarine, but several hours later it was learned she had been taken by a German armed tramp.

She was taken off the Canary islands, and the vessel crossed the Atlantic, a distance of approximately 4,200 miles, with a prize crew on board and a German commander on the bridge.

The prize crew had to bring the Appam to the United States, as she could not be taken into a German port.

The capture of the British liner upon the high seas and her voyage across the Atlantic form one of the most thrilling chapters of the great war.

The Appam was brought in by a German prize crew of 22 men, commanded by Lieutenant Berg. She was captured at sea on January 15, four days after she left Dakar, British West Africa.

The Appam left Dakar, Africa, on January 11, bound to Plymouth, England. She carries 168 passengers and a crew of 133. High colonial officials of the British government are said to be among the vessel's passengers.

Washington, Feb. 1.—What is expected to prove one of the most serious complications of the European war so far as this government is concerned, developed today.

The British merchant steamer Appam, previously believed lost at sea, reached Norfolk in charge of a German prize crew. Her final disposition will present to this government a number of very serious problems. This was the first prize of the European war to enter a United States port.

So serious was the situation that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters, in charge of all matters affecting neutrality, referred the entire problem to Secretary of State Lansing. He recommended that the Appam shall be sequestered in Hampton Roads until her exact status shall have been determined. There are no precedents to follow in this case. The ague convention carried an agreement which would cover the case, but officials here declared that Great Britain did not subscribe to this particular finding and that Germany did so with reservations.

Stand by Hague.

It has been agreed, however, that this government shall stand on the letter of the Hague agreement. This provides that the question of whether the Appam is a legal prize shall be referred to Germany, which will have a prize court reach a decision. There is not the slightest doubt that the decision will be that the liner was a lawful prize.

Then the question of disposition will become acute. The Hague agreement says that a "lawful prize" coming into a neutral port, must leave within a reasonable time, otherwise it shall be interned. Inasmuch as the British authorities are already understood to be sending warships to the Virginia capes to recapture the Appam, it is certain that she will be interned.

But officials here understand that Great Britain will not be willing to concede the legality of the capture of the liner. The British embassy, it is certain, will within a very few hours, demand that she be released on the ground that she was sent into a neutral port to prevent being recaptured. And no matter what the decision of this government shall be, it is certain that an ugly situation will arise with the government which is overruled.

The Hague Ruling.

The Hague convention provides:

"A prize may only be brought into a neutral port on account of unseaworthiness, stress of weather or want of fuel or provisions.

"It must leave as soon as the circumstances which justify its entry are at an end. If it does not the neutral power must order it to leave at once; should it fail to obey, the neutral power must employ the means at its disposal to release it, with its officers and crew, and to intern the prize crew."

In case the Appam can be considered as an auxiliary cruiser, she is entitled, under national law, to a certain length of time to make any necessary repairs and load enough coal and provisions to carry her to the nearest home port.

In any event officials here regard it as a foregone conclusion that the Appam will remain in Hampton Roads, until the end of the war. British cruisers patrolling the Atlantic lanes of commerce, probably already advised of the arrival of the Appam, will be steaming for the Virginia capes to guard the entrance outside the 3-mile limit. As a merchant ship she could remain voluntarily in port, and the only question for the United States to determine would be the disposition of the German prize crew and the prisoners of war which the ship carries.

Likely to Stay.

The probabilities are that if the Appam still has the character of a merchantman and the prize crew does not elect to take the risk of running the gantlet of British cruisers outside, the customs collector will take charge of the vessel and after probably interning her prize crew, would return the ship to her owners.

The exploit of the German commander in placing a crew from a submarine aboard a merchant ship and sailing her into port without loss of life of passengers or crew may have a bearing on the submarine controversy between the United States and Germany. Some officials were inclined to regard the feat as added evidence to support the contention of the United States that even under modern conditions of naval warfare a submarine can capture a ship without loss of life.

At the offices of Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti it was stated that the passengers on the Appam would be landed at Norfolk as soon as they could be inspected. They will be turned over to the consuls of their own nationalities, who will take care of them. It is expected that these passengers and the British crew of the steamer will be sent to England on a liner from New York.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who arrived here from New York this morning, said that he would try and get into touch with the German officer in charge of the prize crew as soon as possible.

That the British government will endeavor to recover the Appam is certain. A representative of the embassy will go to Norfolk at once.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, Jan. 23.—King Nicholas of Montenegro flees to Italy. Caucasian trpoos of Rusians begin shelling forts of Erzerum, Armania.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.—Two raids on east coast of England by German aeroplanes. Germans open attack on French lines near Arras. Austrians occupy Antivari and Dulcigno on Montenegrin coast.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.—Compulsory military service bill passes final reading in the house of commons, 383 to 36. Third German air raid on Dover coast in two days. Twenty thousand shells hurled by Germans as attack on lines in Belgium increases in intensity. Scutari taken by Austrian troops. French aeroplane raid on Monastir. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria stricken with bronchitis.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.—Premier Hammarskjoeld and other speakers in Swedish Riksdag give warning that Sweden will not preserve neutrality in face of continued infringment of commercial rights. British relief force in Mesopotamia now 23 miles from Kut-el-Amara. Report of advance to within six miles of Kut due to error.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.—Sir Edward Grey states in house of commons that a declaration of formal blockade against Germany is neither expedient nor necessary, and is supported by a majority of members. British labor conference representing 2,500,000 trade unionists opens at Bristol; indorses government in prosecution of war. Allied loan of $46,000,000 to Rumania for purchase of grain reported ratified.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.—British parliament prorogued until Feb. 15. Military service bill becomes law. Labor conference, although opposing principle of conscription overwhelmingly, refuses to pass resolution to agitate against bill. Walter Runciman announces restriction on importation of unnecessaries into England. German attack in Belgium continues with renewed violence. Fifty-seventh birthday of the Kaiser. First word in months of British troops in Aden tells of their precarious position.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.—British labor conferences at Bristol in final session votes for continued participation of Labor party in coalition government. Victories for Russian troops on Caucasus and Persian fronts. Turks driven back to Mush and south from Hamadam.

TELLS WHY CHICKS DIE.

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert, 5272 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri, is giving away free a valuable book that tells how to prepare a simple solution to cure your chicks of the terrible plague—white diarrhoea. Every poultry raiser should have it. If you send Mr. Reefer your name and address he will send you the book.—Adv.

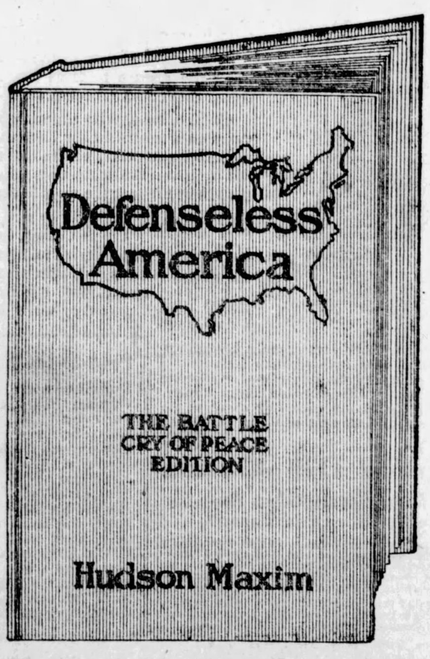
SWITZERLAND APOLOGIZES

Offers Amends for Tearing Down of Flag in Lausanne.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—(By wireless.)—The Swiss government has apologized to Germany because of the fact that on Emperor William's birthday, some students at Lausanne hauled down the flag over the German consulate and damaged the shield bearing the German coat of arms. In addition, the Swiss federal council has ordered the culprits punished and the flag restored with full protection.

What Will You Do If WAR IS DECLARED

Learn the Truth About Our Natural Defenses—See What Is Actually Meant by



PREPAREDNESS

Since the outbreak of the European War, many volumes on the confliet have been published in the United States—interesting and instructive descriptions of modern arms and tactics by technicians; inside information on the causes of the War by diplomats and statesmen.

Nevertheless, a need has been felt for something further.

"Defenseless America," by Hudson Maxim, inventor, philosopher, scientist and critic, is a book that fills this widefelt need. It is a call to arms and a battlecry. In it we find ourselves defenseless either to prevent war, or to save ourselves from disaster should war come, while our very unpreparedness makes war almost inevitable. The author writes a most vigorous and convincing appeal to the American people to prepare, and adequately to prepare, as an insurance against war, to save the country from humiliation and disaster.

Mr. Maxim is not only a scientist, but also a man of strong feeling. Thus his book has the charm of being at once a scientific and philosophic treatise and a forceful, patriotic appeal to the American citizen. It is enlivened by a plentiful sprinkling of wit and humor. In fact, there is not a dry page within its covers.

Somes of the chapters are:

Dangerous Preachments
Can Law Be Substituted for War?
Language of the Big Guns
Aerial Warfare
Ego Fanatic Good Intentions and Their Relations to National Defense.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT WRITES:

"The prime duty for this nation is to prepare itself so that it can protect itself, and this is the duty you are preaching in your admirable volume, 'Defenseless America.'"—Letter to Mr. Maxim.

A big purchase gives us this book a bargain price. We pass the advantage on to you because we want you to know the truth about America's condition.

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This Book Sold by The Blade to Blade Readers at Only 49c Postpaid

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These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men—Women wanted $75 month. Government jobs; vacancies constantly; write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing. Tel. Rehoboth, Del.

Women make money introducing Priscilla Fabrics, Petticoats, Dresses, Hosiery, etc., in spare time. Beautiful sample furnished. New plan. Fitzcharles Co., Dept. 102, Trenton, N. J.

Earn $15, $20 weekly addressing mailing circulars, spare time; circulars, instructions 10c. Mailing Service, 210 Hoilday Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

HELP WANTED.

Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for government jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month; vacations with pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G31, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers. Dont pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Farms and ranches. Owners send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write UP-TO-DATE REALTY EXCHANGE, La Salle, Illinois.

Wanted—To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. H. L. Downing, 155 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS.

Invent something; your ideas may bring wealth; our free book tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent, through our new credit system; write today. Waters & Co., 4318 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Wilson's World, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm; in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable man. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Wanted—Responsible representative, 12 tools in 1; sells to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc.; lifts 3 tons, hoists, stretches wire, pulls posts; many other uses; free sample to active agents; one agent's profit $40 in one day; another $1,000 in Dec.; we start you; write for Big Color Plate; secure exclusive sale. Harrah Mfg. Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

Agents—Steady income, large manu- facturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality; factory to consumer; big profits, honest goods; whole or spare time; credit given. Send for particulars. Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Reliable man 18 to 60, wanted in each locality to represent big sick and accident insurance company with amazing, startling, sensational new selling plan. Apply quick to W. G. Critchlow, Department 2711, Covington, Ky.

1916's sensation. Eleven-piece toilet article set selling like blazes at $1. Sells it. carving set FREE. Enormous profits. Tremendous hit. Engle made $51.00 first week. Write quick. Pierce Co., 703, Pierce Bldg., Chicago.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 388 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Virginia and North Carolina Farms, $15.00 per acre and up; easy payments; fruit, dairy, stock; mild climate; raise spring lambs for early market; on railroad; best markets nearby; write for farm lists, information and N. & W. Ry. Homeseeker, all free. F. H. LaBaume, Agri. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., 208 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale—Pure country sorghum molasses, six-gallon case, $3.00. Chas. Stockbarger, Greenup, Ill.

Advertise in 65 Michigan weekly newspapers, 8c the word, once; 25c the word, four times. United Weekly Press Association, 8 Campau Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We will print 500 envelopes and 500 letterheads all for $2.50; satisfaction guaranteed. Oakwood Publishing Company, Oakwood, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

Scientific astrology reveals wonder- ful events. Trial reading 10c. Send birth date, questions. F. O. Fisher, Box 736, M. O., San Francisco, Calif.

FARM LANDS.

OWNERS OF SUCCESSFUL HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE 1,000-ACRE ORCHARD AND FARM WILL SELL

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I am having splendid success with my 1,000 acre orchard and farm in southeast Missouri. Have 100 acres in peaches, 136 in apples, 6 in grapes, 8 in strawberries, 4 in blackberries and raspberries and 150 in vegetables, grains and grasses. The balance will be planted to grapes and fruit trees next spring. The peaches have been running over $100 per acre, berries and grapes, $300; tomatoes, $100 ($10 per ton at the canning factory), etc. Apples just coming into bearing.

I have a large amount of land surrounding my 1,000-acre orchard and farm, much more than I will ever be able to get under cultivation myself, and will sell 10 and 20-acre tracts at $300, on terms of $5.00 cash and $5.00 monthly, without interest or taxes.

FARMS FREE TO LIMITED NUMBER.

For a limited number of persons I have an arrangement whereby they can obtain a farm tract free.

My location is in southeast Missouri, midway between the Ozarks and the lowlands; elevation above sea level about 550 feet.

Before offering any of my land for sale, I went to the authorities of the seven nearby states having the so-called "Blue Sky" laws and asked them to pass on the printed matter I had prepared and to send their expert land men to inspect my orchard, farm and land offered. After doing this, and also investigating my financial responsibility and past business record, they quickly granted permission to sell my land in their states.

A few acres here, properly looked after, will bring you a splendid income, besides providing the best of everything for your own use. $600 to $800 clear profit per acre can be made. Fruits, berries, vegetables, grains and grasses will produce these results. A single cow can be made to pay $12 clear profit every month. $100 will build you a cozy, comfortable home in our mild climate that will seem like a little palace compared with the ordinary, crowded brick-bound city flat.

With a few chickens, pigs and a cow, fruits, berries, vegetables and a little meadow to start with, your health, wealth and happiness come into your own hands. You are boss of all, with room to grow, and no one is big enough to come in and give you orders. We have good schools, churches, rural free delivery and mutual rural telephone lines and good towns.

FREE RAILWAY FARE

to purchasers; 90 days' time to visit land and make your selection; money back after one year if dissatisfied; payments stop in case of death; deed for improvements; perfect title; immediate possession.

GET THIS FREE BOOK TODAY

I have made about 50 kodak views in and around the big orchard and farm and on the land I am offering, and have had them reproduced in a 16-page pamphlet, in which also I have placed all the information to be obtained regarding the topography, soil, climate, water, rainfall, healthfulness, productivity, products and about everything you want to know; also 25 letters from men in Ohio who have gone down to look and who have bought. I'll gladly send you a copy if you will write

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85 Acres—$2,650.

Good 7-rm. house, large barn, running spring water; owner called away; if taken immediately will part cash. Details with descriptions of other fertile farms in Ohio, New York, New England and Maryland in our illus. catalog. "Latest Farm Bargains," mailed free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 105, 47 W. 34 St., New York.

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Send 4c postage for 7 Beautiful Picture Cards and we will send you a fancy Art Calendar in Colors. This splendid offer is made to introduce our big Auto Prize Contest. NEW IDEAS CO., 211 New Ideas Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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BE A DETECTIVE Earn from $150.00 to $300.00 per month; travel over the world. Write C. T. LUDWIG, 205 Westover Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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